

THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL  
MAGAZINE



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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

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Miss Mabel L. Webber,

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Charleston, S. C.

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# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. X.

JANUARY, 1909.

No. I.

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LETTERS FROM COMMODORE ALEXANDER  
GILLON IN 1778 and 1779.<sup>1</sup>

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[1]

Worthy Sir

As I am convinced no Gent<sup>r</sup>. In America can better Judge of the propriety and practicability of the inclosed proposals than you can I feel happy in putting them under your protection to testify as you think will best answer ye purpose of supplying this Continent with ye Articles now so much wanted should my humble services be accepted of I am not without great hopes that by a proper explanation of ye Trade of this Country to my Countrymen in Holland I may induce them to become bold Adventurers this way in Trade & perhaps Negotiate a Loan that may prove convenient— Permit me to add that as I must give y usual comssons (which presume you will allow) in Europe for transacting y<sup>r</sup>. business there I crave your opinion in y<sup>r</sup> Adequate to y Expense & trouble I may be at in Europe in Superintending this Affair either as an Annual Stipend or a Comsson I am with much truth  
Worthy Sir

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Alexander Gillon

To ye Honorable Henry Laurens Esq:

---

<sup>1</sup>These letters are copies, and are to be found in one of Henry Laurens' Letter Books.

As my name has only appeared in these proposals, Objections may be made to leave so weighty a matter to One person in case of death therefore I mention ye parties intended to assist in it. M'— is to reside in America to Act with Mess<sup>rs</sup>. John S. Cripps and Mey in making ye remittances & delivering ye goods: I am with M' house in France to dispose of ye remitt<sup>s</sup> & make ye Purchases &c I am truly  
Your obligd hble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

A. G.

---

[2]

Sir

A few days ago I was favoured with a Letter from your Commercial Board acquainting me that y<sup>r</sup> Honble Congress had pass'd an order for half ye Sum to be advanced me on my Contract but deferr'd Sending ye Money till it was known if I continued my engagement with them in consequence of an Appointment proposed for me during my absence by His Excellency y<sup>r</sup>. President & the Honble y<sup>r</sup>. Council of this State 25 days before my Contract with you as appears by his Excellency's Letter to me of y<sup>r</sup>. 3<sup>d</sup>. Nov<sup>r</sup>. which I rec<sup>d</sup>. on ye road ab<sup>t</sup>. 300 Miles from York Town on my way here Permit me to observe to you my conduct thereon which I trust will be favorably thought of by Congress. On my arrival here I waited on his Excellency & thanked him for y<sup>r</sup>. Honour intended me of appointing me to Command of y<sup>r</sup>. Navy of this State but that I was not at my own disposal in consequence of my Contract with you that this was y<sup>r</sup>. only reason why I did not accept of his friendly offer as I have held myself ready to act in that Line when called on so that I was not only bound by Gratitude but led by Inclination to give this State a preference of my very few Abilities if I had been disengaged in which his Excellency proposed writing you but y<sup>r</sup> Letter from y<sup>r</sup>. Commercial Board seems to imply a desire on your Part for me to prefer this Appointment to your Con-

tract wherefore I have taken ye liberty to accept of ye Command of y<sup>e</sup>. Navy of this State provided you approve of it for which purpose I wish to set off for France y<sup>e</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup>. May to procure y<sup>e</sup>. 3 frigates (for here) where I must tarry some Months during which or any other time I shall be happy to execute any of your Commands but if you prefer my Complying with your Contract it will give me pleasure to Compleat it permit me therefore to request you will favor me with an early Answer ere I leave this that if necessary I may appoint Attornies here to ship y<sup>e</sup>. Purchases I shall make & that on my arrival in Europe I may apply for & procure y<sup>e</sup>. Credit wanted as I propos'd in case ye property from America shou'd be Captured or that I cannot effect ye Insurance on ye Exports & Imports. Shou'd you accede to my appointment here ye President concurs with me in Opinion that it will not interfere with my other business if I shou'd make your first Annual purchases as the Building and fitting out ye 3 Frigates will detain me 6 Months there & that I must go to Holland to adjust my old concerns there— I will only add that I very much Esteem ye continuance of your favourable Opinion condescend then to Grant it me & to beleve that no offer on Earth could have induc'd me to waver even A Iota from your Contract except the one of being call'd forth by the General Voice of the worthy People of this State be assur'd that neither Rank nor Interest had any Sway for if it cou'd your Contract by far exceeded any Income I could here tho they propose providing very bountifully for me & ye other Officers.

I am with all due Respect  
Sir

You<sup>r</sup>. most obed<sup>t</sup>. & very hble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

A. Gillon

To the Honble Henry Laurens Esq  
President of the Honble the Continental Congress.

[Henry Laurens to A. Gillon.]

Charles Town 4<sup>th</sup> May 1778

Alexander Gillon

Sir

Your favor of the 4<sup>th</sup>. March reached me the original about the 14<sup>th</sup>. Copy on the 21<sup>st</sup>. April I should have hoped the Commercial Committee had long before that time given you their determination on the proposed Plan for importing goods—why the necessary measures had not been pursued on our part in due time I cannot tell—probably some delay was occasioned by the lowness of our Treasury there were calls from every Quarter for Money & every department had suffered exceedingly from want of Supplies in due time— but I remember to have heard a Gentleman say, who came to Town after you had left us that had he been present the bargain with you should not be concluded, his reason was, a failure on your in a former Contract when you promised to go to Europe in person & sent an Agent in your place & that the Accounts of that transaction remained unsettled.

This is all I know of the subject—I cannot doubt your having heard fully from the Committee, but my hands are so effectually or perhaps with more propriety actually employed in my own duty, that I have not time, nor would it be pleasing to those Gentlemen that I should further interfere than, to remind them now & then of the necessity for writing to you— I sincerely wish you Success in your Maratime engagement the Noble part which France has taken in our quarrel with Great Britain will smooth your road.

I have the honour to be &c  
H. L.

---

[3.]

Charles Town So Carolina 25 June 78

Sir

I am much indebted to you for your very kind favour of ye 4<sup>th</sup>. past with it I rec<sup>d</sup> a letter from ye Commercial



Committee inclosing a Resolve of Congress which assigns ye reasons why I was not to pursue my Contract with them all I wish'd for was to have it known & believ'd that I did not accept of my present Command but with this Proviso that Congress acquiesced in it in conseq<sup>t</sup>. of my app<sup>n</sup>. here being prior to my Contract with them as I allways held myself engaged to them & shou'd most certainly have exerted my utmost to've executed ye Contract had they not consented to ye App<sup>t</sup>. here As to ye Gentleman who observ'd that had he been in Congress ye Bargain with me shou'd not have been concluded must have suppos'd himself to have had very much influence in Congress indeed I lament that those whom I think myself entitled to look up to as my friends did not Remark to that Gentl<sup>n</sup>. the Reason why I was debarr'd of going to Europe to perform my other Contract, you know Sir that by ye fatigues of going from one end of ye State to ye other to procure Vessels Seamen &c caus'd a very alarming Attack of a Complaint that had reduced me much several times before & tho I had my baggage & every thing arrg'd so as to depart in 24 Hours it was pointed out to me as certain death to go to Sea, but to immedly set of for ye Northwd. at my leisure by Land Query then which was most for ye Interest of this Continent, my going to Sea to be thereby totally depriving Congress of getting what was so much wanted or else to send one of my Partners who was healthy and equal to ye business. Answer ye latter. because he compleated what he went for & as ye Acct<sup>t</sup>. not being settled that Gentl<sup>n</sup>. will find very weighty reasons for, in my letter to ye Commercial Board inclosing them & as your hurry of Affairs may not admit your perusing of that letter \* \* (which I wished you received) I quote you the reasons I never rec<sup>d</sup>. % Sales of one of ye Cargoes as it wou'd not sell in Cadiz (Say ye Indigo) but was Reship<sup>d</sup>. & my partner rec<sup>d</sup>. a Credit equal to what was suppos'd it wou'd nett, besides I knew ye ball<sup>t</sup>. wou'd be trifling either way thus I wanted no after acc<sup>t</sup>. & had I not been quitting ye Continent for a while I cou'd wish'd to've post-

pon'd sending any acct<sup>r</sup>. till I had rec<sup>d</sup>. ye above % but I have sent them now & I flatter myself on examining them it will appear that my contract has been ye best executed of any made of that kind & most sincerely do I wish that Gentle<sup>n</sup>. as a Member of ye Community in General may find every Contract he Knows of or has ye adjusting of as faithfully compleated as mine thus instead of being reflected on I thought to have Rec<sup>d</sup>. thanks for risking £45000 this being of my own property at a time so early that many had hardly determined what part to take in ye American Opposition, but Sir I did it with pleasure & at ye Repeated request of 6 Gentlemen of Congress I had ye pleasure of being acquainted with & I glory in saying ye Exports was made on ye best terms practicable from here they all got safe to Europe was sold at a profit of 36 pCt. or there abouts that one half of ye Nett proceeds was there laid out on acc<sup>t</sup>. of ye Continent in Powder Arms &c on as good terms & as as good in quality as could be procured in France & deliv'd to them at first Cost, that about Lv<sup>r</sup>. 4900 of my Moneys was laid out in same manner & deliv'd to their order at ye very Moderate Advance of 131  $\frac{1}{8}$  pCt. that ye remaining part of my funds in this Contract was expended to pay for Bills I had accepted to pay in Lisbon or Cadiz & some foreign debts that my partners saying that Americans cannot expect to pay our debts was of any force thus I was compelled to use a little of my own Moneys to my own disadvantage without injuring ye Continent & above all no part of these Adventures either going or coming was taken Pardon me for troubling you so much to explain this matter to you that you may be able to judge how far I merit applause or censure & to vindicate ye character of one who as a Citizen of ye State ye represent, takes ye liberty of saying he claims your protection ye small ball. due I requested them to order how it is to be paid. I expect to set off for Europe in 10 days to procure ye Frigates I'am to direct which I shall try to keep together to protect this Coast & Trade or or obey any other orders I may receive, if there is any

thing I can do in France that will give you pleasure permit me to receive your directions thereon under Cover to Mess<sup>rs</sup>. H. L. Chaurand freres Merch<sup>ts</sup> Nantes you will present. my best respects to your promising and worthy Son & believe me that I am happy in having ye honour to subscribe myself

Your Excellencys Most Ob<sup>d</sup>. & most hle Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
A. Gillon

His Excellency  
Henry Laurens Esq<sup>t</sup>.—York Town.

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

Contributed by A. S. Salley, Jr.

*(Continued from the October number.)*

June 12, 1694, Mary Barton, widow and administratrix of John Barton, Peter LaSalle and William Nowell executed a bond to Governor Smith for Mrs. Barton's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 151.)

On the same day Governor Smith directed Mrs. Barton to administer on the said estate, and he also directed Lieutenant John Sanders, William Sanders and William Perri-man to appraise and make an inventory of the estate. (Page 152.)

May 13, 1694, Martha Winfield, of New Providence, appointed Martin Cock her attorney in South Carolina. Witnesses: John Trimmingham and Daniel Smith. Proved before Governor Smith, June 11, 1694. Recorded by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary, June 20, 1694. (Page 153.)

September 14, 1694, Mary Moore, widow and administratrix of Thomas Moore, planter, late of Carolina, deceased, John Whitmarsh and James Batt, cooper, executed a bond to Governor Smith for Mrs. Moore's faithful performance of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 159. The pagination skips from 153 to 159.)

September 14, 1694, Governor Smith directed Mrs. Moore to administer on the said estate. (Page 160.)

September 13, 1694, Governor Smith directed Lewis Pryce, John Whitmarsh, William Bower, George Ireland and Henry Bower to appraise and make an inventory of Thomas Moore's estate. (Page 160.)

May 27, 1694, William Smith, Alexander Parris and William Popell returned the inventory of the estate of John

ABSTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF THE COURT OF ORDINARY 11

Vansusteren, which they had made May 23, 1694. Proved before and recorded by Paul Grimbball, June 28, 1694. (Pages 162-165. Page 161 is blank.)

May 11, 1694, James Stanyarne, Daniel Courtis and Ralph Emms proved, before Joseph Blake, the inventory which they had made of the estate of James Beamer, joiner, deceased. Recorded by Paul Grimbball, July 6, 1694. (Pages 165-166.)

October 13, 1694, Jonathan Amory, administrator of the estate of Mary North, widow, late of Carolina, deceased, Anthony Shory and Noah Royer, Jr., executed their bond to Governor Smith for Amory's faithful execution of his trust. (Page 167.)

September 17, 1694, Governor Smith directed Jonathan Amory to administer on the estate of Mary North, widow, of the Province of Carolina, deceased, and at the same time he directed John Cock, William Welsby, William Russell, Benjamin Lambert and Edward Westberry to appraise and make an inventory of her estate. (Page 168.)

October 8, 1694, Mrs. Mary Phillipps, widow and administratrix of Richard Phillipps, gentleman, late of Carolina, deceased, William Smith and Jonathan Amory executed a bond to the governor for Mrs. Phillipps's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 169.)

September 28, 1694, Governor Smith directed Mrs. Mary Phillipps, widow, to administer on the estate of Richard Phillipps, gentleman, deceased, and at the same time he directed Robert Fenwicke, George Logan, Charles Basden, Thomas Barker and Thomas Rose to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 170.)

Will of Daniel Rolinson, of Charles Town, made April 11, 1693, proved before Governor Smith, September 18, 1694, named his wife, Mary, as sole executrix and gave her the "messnage and tenement" wherein he then dwelled and all the land and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all other property whatsoever. Witnesses: Jacob Bordels, Peter Jacob Guerard, John Young, William Peter and Richard Phillipps. Recorded by John Hamilton,

D. S., September 22, 1694. Warrant of appraisement granted to Mary Rolinson by Governor Smith, October 1, 1694. (Page 171.)

October 1, 1694, Governor Smith directed Gilbert Ashley, William Bollough, John Smith, tailor, Dr. Jacob Burdell and William Chapman to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Daniel Rolinson. (Page 172.)

The will of Arnaud Bruneau, Chabociere, written in French. (Page 172. As this will is published in full, with a translation, in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10., no abstract is given here.)

November 9, 1694, Governor Blake directed Isaac LeGrand, Alexander Chastaigner, Rene Ravenel, John Boyd and John Gendron to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Arnaud Bruneau, Escuyer, Sieur de la Chabociere. (Page 173.)

November 22, 1694, Thomas Smith, executor of the last will and testament of Hon. Thomas Smith, deceased, Peter Guerard, merchant, and William Williams, gentleman, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Smith's faithful execution of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 175.)

Will of "Thomas Smith Senr: Esqr: of Carolina", made June 26, 1692, proved November 21, 1694, before Paul Grimbball, by Joseph Blake, Landgrave and Governor, and Peter Guerard, gave son, George, his choice of testator's mares, "either young or old, which he liketh best, with my second best saddle and bridle", all his "wearing apparell as well linnen, as woollen, silk stuffe, &c", his "brick house in Charlestowne cont: four roomes, one above another (with convenient passage to and from it", all his "instruments that belonge to Chirurgery and one-halfe" of his medicines, one-half of all of his books, one feather bed, two pairs of sheets, two blankets, one rug, two pillows, one bolster, a large brass mortar and pestle, a silver porringer, two silver spoons, a small silver tankard, two small silver salts, six heifers, six calves, £20 current money of Carolina, to be paid to him within three months after tes-

# ABSTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF THE COURT OF ORDINARY 13

tator's death, four leather chairs, one cedar table board and thirty shillings wallen in table linnen; gave to grandson, Thomas Smith, a large silver tankard, to be used and repaired, nevertheless, by his son, Thomas Smith, during his lifetime; gave "faithful friend, Coll. Joseph Blake", for a remembrance, a silver tobacco box; gave son, Thomas, all the rest of his goods, real and personal chattels, plantations, houses, lands, cattle and negroes, and made him sole executor; requested Joseph Blake to be overseer, counsellor and trustee for son, George, until he became of age. Witnesses: Peter Guerard, James Ramsey, Joseph Blake. In a memorandum codicil appended to the above will, 'July 15, 1693, "Thomas Smith, Esqr. one of the Landgraves & Governor of Carolina", bequeathed to his friend, Col. Joseph Blake, of Colleton County, his patent for Landgrave, which had been granted to him by the Lords Proprietors, together with all the baronies, lands, privileges and dignities thereunto belonging. Witnesses: Stephen Bull, Richard Conant, Capt. Charles Basden. Proved before Paul Grimball, November 17, 1694. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S. Warrant of appraisement granted to Thomas Smith, executor, by Govenor Blake, November 21, 1694. (Pages 176-177.)

November 21, 1694, Governor Blake directed Capt. James Younge, Benjamin Marion, Edward Pope, Thomas Belamy and David Beatteson, to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Hon. Thomas Smith, late governor of the Province. Recorded by John Hamilton, Dep. Sec., November 22, 1694. (Page 178.)

January 11, 1694-5, Samuel Stent, executor of Daniel Bulman, deceased, Benjamin Lamboll, carpenter, and William Carlisle, all of Berkeley County, executed a bond to Governor Blake for Stent's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 179.)

January 12, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Benjamin Lamboll, Robert Collins, Thomas Holton, Robert Cole and George Gantlett to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Daniel Bulman, deceased. (Page 179.)

Will of Daniel Bulman, butcher, made November 17, 1694, proved before Governor Blake, January 9, 1695, gave son-in-law, Samuel Stent, all of his estate, real and personal, and appointed him his attorney. Witnesses: Samuel Langley, Thomas Tansly, Ralph Emms, William Ellits, Recorded by John Hamilton, January 22, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted to Samuel Stent, executor, by Governor Blake, January 12, 1695. (Page 180.)

January 25, 1694-5, Henry LeNoble and Daniel Huger, executors of Louis Perdriau, deceased, John Francis Gignilliat and Isaac Callibuffe executed a bond to Governor Blake for LeNoble and Huger's faithful execution of their trust. (Page 181. Louis Perdriau's will is recorded on page 182. As it has been published in full in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10, no abstract is given here.)

January 24, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Jonathan Amory, John Alexander, Peter Guerard, Peter La Salle and Isaac Callibuffe to appraise and make an inventory of Louis Perdriau's estate. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., January 24, 1694-5. (Page 182.)

April 15, 1694-5, James Moore and James Ladson, administrators of Joseph Pendarvis, Andrew Russ and William Smith, vintner, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Moore and Ladson's faithful performance of their trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 183.)

"The Honoble: Joseph Blake Esqr. Landgrave & Governor of this part of the pvince of Carolina, that Lyeth from Cape ffeare South & West" directed James Moore and John Ladson to administer on the estate of Joseph Pendarvis, deceased, with the will annexed. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S. (Page 184.)

Will of Joseph Pendarvis, of Charles Town, made November 19, 1694, proved before Governor Blake, January 10, 1695, gave son, John Pendarvis, a negro man named Cæsar, a negro woman named Bess, a silver tankard, known as "the old silver Tankard", a silver headed cane, the house in Charles Town wherein Judith King then lived



and the ground behind the house, the tract of land bought of Mr. Popell and then occupied by his said son, a negro woman named Phœbe and a negro girl named Friday, a mare named Bonne, a cedar chest, one-third of his cattle and one-third of his goats; gave daughter, Mary Pendarvis, a negro man named Mingo, a negro woman named Pegg, a silver tankard, a house in Charles Town wherein Stephen Williams, blacksmith, then resided, and the grounds behind the house and half the passage between this house and the one bequeathed to John Pendarvis, all the rent due by Stephen Williams for the said house, a lot fronting the lots of Mr. Buretell, one-half of his old cleared and newly cleared plantations and all land from the bridge by Mr. Amory's fence to the land formerly called Skipper's land, butting to the marsh which fronts Wando River, a negro girl named Phyllis, an old mare named Strawberry, one-half of his household stuff, not otherwise given, one-third of his cattle, one-half of his twenty sheep and one-third of his goats; gave daughter, Ann Pendarvis, a negro man named Tom, a negro woman named Moll, a silver tumbler, two coconuts tipped with silver, a silver dram cup, his brick house and a house standing by it in Charles Town, together with a lot and a half belonging to said house, a lot fronting Mr. Buretell's lots, and the other half of the lands from the bridge by Mr. Amory's to Skipper's land, a negro woman named Sarah, a young mare named Strawberry, the other half of his household stuff, a third of his cattle, a half of his twenty sheep, and a third of his goats; gave William Allen, son of Priscilla Rose, formerly Priscilla Allen, a tract of land lying between the fences of Mr. Amory and Mr. John Watkins and reaching back to the broad path; directs his friends, Dr. Atkin Williamson and Thomas Rose, to look after his daughters and see that no wrong be done them. Witnesses: Dr. Charles Burnham, William Popell, John Thomas, Pierre Le Chevallier. Recorded February 2, 1695, by John Hamilton, D. S. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, and warrant of appraisement were granted to James Moore and John

Ladson by Governor Blake, April 15, 1695. (Pages 185-187.)

April 15, 1695, Governor Blake directed William Popell, George Bedon, John Bird, James Williams and John Watkins to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Joseph Pendarvis. (Page 187.)

February 16, 1694-5, William Williams, executor of the last will of Capt. Charles Clarke, Capt. Burnaby Bull and Francis Fidling executed their bond to Governor Blake for Williams's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: Jo. Hamilton. (Page 188.)

Will of Charles Clarke, of Berkeley County, made November 2, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake January 10, 1695, gave to Mrs. Mary Spragg, daughter of Mrs. Hannah Williams, wife of William Williams, a house and lot in Charles Town "bounded on a lott belonging to the Honoble: Thomas Smith of this pvince Landgrave & Governor"; gave to William Williams, of Carolina, gentleman, a town lot adjoining a lot belonging to William Bayley, of Charles Town; gave to his god-daughter, Mary Cockfield, daughter of William Cockfield, of Carolina, planter, "one younge bob tayle heiffer" and a steer; gave remainder of estate to William Williams and Mrs. Mary Spragg, to be equally divided between them; gave William Williams all of his goods and lands in Virginia, and appointed him sole executor of his estate. Witnesses: Thomas Gudgerfield, John Whitsimon, James Halbert. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., February 8, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Blake to William Williams, executor, February 16, 1695. (Page 189.)

February 16, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Capt. Burnaby Bull, Thomas Gudgerfield, James Halbert, William Elliott and John Miles to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Capt. Clarke. (Page 190.)

February 14, 1694-5, Thomas Barker, joiner, administrator of the estate of John Parker, late of the island of Jamaica, mariner, deceased, in right of his wife, Sarah

Parker, William Smith, vintner, and William Popell, merchant, executed thir bond to Governor Blake for Barker's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 191.)

February 20, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Thomas Barker and Sarah, his wife to administer on the estate of John Parker, late of Jamaica, deceased. Recorded by John Hamilton, Dep. Sec., February, 1694-5. (Page 192.)

February 20, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed George Logan, Thomas Rose, Richard Bellinger, William Bouldough and John Collins to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of John Parker. (Page 193.)

March 15, 1694-5, Mary Capers, widow relict and administratrix of Richard Capers, planter, William Capers and William Chapman, all of Charles Town, Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Capers's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 194.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Mrs. Capers to administer on the estate of Richard Capers, deceased, and at the same directed William Capers, William Chapman, Nicholas Marden, William Buffinton, John Brae, William Edwards, William Fuller and Thomas Garry to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 195.)

March 27, 1695, William Rivers, James Witter and Benjamin Lamboll, executors of the will of Thomas Greatbeach, late of Carolina, deceased, Samuel Williamson and Alexander Spencer, all of Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for the faithful performance of their trust by the aforesaid executors. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 196.)

March 27, 1695, Governor Blake directed Edward Drake, Ambrose Dennison, Robert Collins, William Carlisle and Samuel Langley to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Thomas Greatbeach. (Page 197.)

Will of Thomas Greatbeach, of Carolina, made November 28, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake, March 14, 1695, gave son, Daniel Greatbeach, all his land and houses

in Carolina or elsewhere and all of his wearing clothes, silver buckles and buttons and two gold rings, which he had worn in his lifetime, all of his sheep not otherwise given, one half of his cattle, one half of his hogs, his "best gun being a fuze with bayonett catouch box sword & pistoll", one half of his household goods, as pewter, brass, iron, bedding, linnen, and all other utensils, three silver spoons, one half his slaves and all other property not specifically mentioned, his two mares and their increase, excepting the first foal which should come from either of the mares, which was given to James Witter, son of James Witter; gave daughter, Ruth Greatbeach, the other half of his slaves, one-fourth of his cattle, one half of his hogs, his wife's wearing clothes and two gold rings, three silver spoons, one half of his household goods, as pewter, brass, iron, bedding, linnen and other utensils, three ewes, to be delivered to her within six months after testator's death; gave "sonn & daughter in Law Thomas and Patience Downing" one fourth of his cattle "to be equally divided between my said sonn in law Thomas Downing and my said Daughter in law Patience Downing"; and gave each of them two ewes, to be delivered to them twelve months after testator's decease if no considerable loss should happen to the stock of sheep in the meantime; requested Mrs. Hannah Trotter to stay in his family "and tutor and instruct" his daughter Ruth as she had theretofore done for two or three years, she to have £5 per annum and a room in his house, with her board and washing as in his lifetime, as long as his executors should approve her care and diligence in instructing his said daughter, Ruth; directed that his slaves, live stock and personal property should not be divided until his son-in-law (step-son) Thomas Downing should reach the age of twenty years and that in the meantime a sufficient sum from their yield be used for educating and maintaining his children, Daniel and Ruth Greatbeach, and the overplus divided between them; appointed step-son Thomas Downing to be sole executor when he should become twenty years of age, he giving security for the per-

formance and payment of bequests and legacies until his son, Daniel, should reach the age of eighteen when the latter should take charge of all pertaining to himself and his sister, Ruth, until the latter should marry or arrive at the age of eighteen, and in case of the death of either of the children, beneficiaries named, before the age specified, his or her share was to be divided between the survivors according to bequest; gave son David first choice always; appointed friends William Rivers, James Witter and Benjamin Lamboll, executors until Thomas Downing should reach the age of twenty years; stipulated that in case of the death of both of his children before attaining the ages specified that all his lands and half of his personal property should go to his brother, Rowland Greatbeach, of Bermudas, and his eldest son, Daniel Greatbeach, and the other half of his personal estate to his step-children, Thomas and Patience Downing; appointed Richard Hill, Henry Younge and George Gantlett overseers and supervisors of his will, Witnesses: Hannah Trotter, Samuel Stent, Hugh Wigglesworth. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., April 5, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Blake to William Rivers, James Witter and Benjamin Lamboll, executors, March 27, 1695. (Pages 197-199).

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

## WILLTOWN OR NEW LONDON.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The town of Willtown, Wilton, or New London, altho it has been for many years one of the "dead towns" of South Carolina—indeed nothing but an abandoned town site—yet was the first settlement after Charles Town which seems to have attained even the dimensions of a small town. We have not yet sufficient data or remaining records from which there can be positively stated when it was first settled or even the exact name by which it was designated. The first mention we find of a contemplated town on the Edisto River is in some instructions dated May 10, 1682 from the Lords Proprietors to Maurice Matthews Esq., or the Surveyor General of Carolina as follows:

"We understand that there is on Edistoh River about "20 miles above the head of Ashley River a "convenient fertill peece of Land fitt to build a Towne "on five hundred akers of w<sup>th</sup> We would have re- "served for that Use & 11500 more about it for a col- "lony & it being above the salts & tides."

The site of Willtown is not 20 miles above the head of Ashley river nor is it above tides, but as the geographical knowledge of the Proprietors at that time concerning the Province was very hazy it may be they had reference to Willtown bluff.

On 22 June 1683 the Lords Proprietors sent a letter of instructions to the Governor and Parliament of the Province with regard to holding the election for Parliament at more than one place so as to enable the scattered settlers to vote. In this letter the following passage occurs.

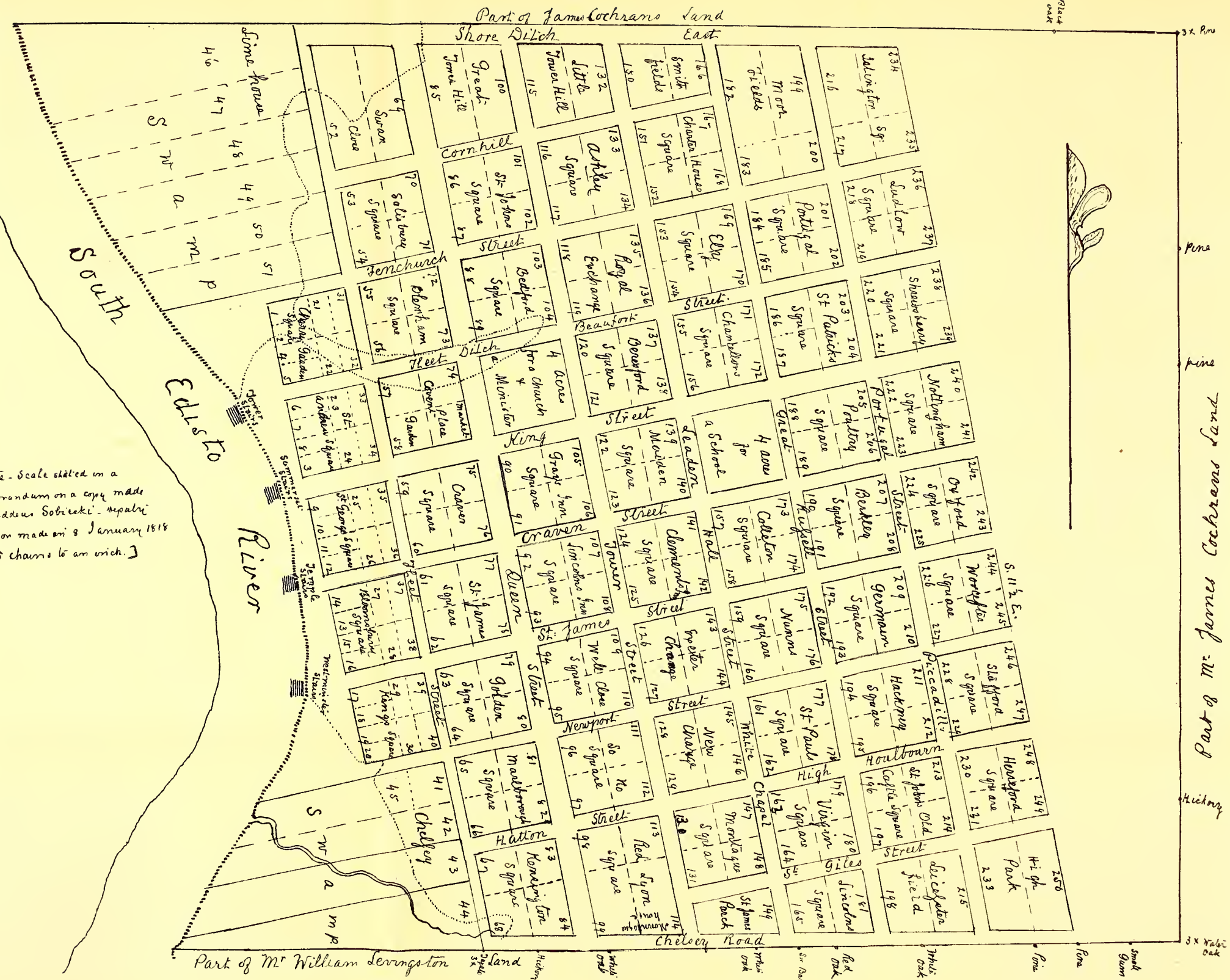
"There are two counties so planted as to be capa-  
"ble of it. We hereby order the biennial Parliament  
"to be held next November for the future Parliament

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<sup>1</sup>London Transcripts in office Hist. Commission. Vol. 1, p. 135.

$3 \times \sqrt{2}$ 

Part of Mr William Livingston <sup>3x</sup>/<sub>4</sub> <sup>3x</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Land



"of twenty persons, ten to be chosen by the freeholders of Berkeley County in Charlestown and ten by the freeholders of Colleton County in London in the said County."

Whether the "London" here referred to had developed even to the dignity of a village would appear doubtful from a letter of the Proprietors to Sir R. Kyrle Governor dated 3 June 1684, in which they write

"We have often recommended the building of towns to the people but in vain; We now recommend the same thing to yourself—one or two villages would suffice to show the Convenience of it."

Again, in a letter to Governor Joseph West dated 16 February 1684/5 the Proprietors say:

"We being fully Convinced that Charles towne is so Scituate that it must be alwayes unhealthy in the hott months of the Sumer doe thinke fitt that the Courts there held be adjourned from the 10<sup>th</sup> of June to the 10<sup>th</sup> of October that men may not be obliged to come into so unhealthy a place at that time of the yeare and if any Accident should Happen that doth make it needful to call the Councell or Parliam<sup>t</sup>. W<sup>h</sup> in that time Wee would have you apoint the meeting to be at London or Some place nere the head of Ashley River".<sup>4</sup>

And in a later letter dated 25 June 1684 they refer to

"our Instructions for granting of Land directed for the lands about London in Colleton & other Port Townes".

So in the letter to Governor Joseph Morton Dated 26 April 1686 they write

"We desire you to take great Care y<sup>e</sup> Land of y<sup>e</sup> squares about London Town be not granted to any

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid vol 1—p. 244.

<sup>5</sup>Calendar of State Papers Am: & West Indies 1681-1685, p. 645-6.

<sup>6</sup>London Transcripts in office Hist. Commission vol 2 p. 4

<sup>7</sup>Ibid vol 1—p. 304



"But as we by our Instructions for granting Land have  
"directed & not otherwise".\*

Do these references to London mean the town later known as Willtown and still later as New London? They are not sufficiently definite for it to be said that they do, and yet on the principle of exclusion it would not appear that they refer to any other place.

There is another difficulty—

In a letter dated Dec 20 1697 from the Lords Proprietors to Governor Joseph Blake they say

"We very well approve of your New Towne and y<sup>e</sup>.  
"name you have given it."

We have not among any of the remaining records the communications from the Governor and Council giving the new town and its proposed name— and the letter quoted from the Lords Proprietors does not mention the name. The town of Dorchester on Ashley River was laid out just at that date but it was not laid out by the Government. It was laid out by the individuals who had acquired the land which included the site. Nor was it known as the town of Dorchester at that time— A tract of some 4050 acres had been purchased for certain intending immigrants from New England and the whole tract was called Dorchester or Dorchester land. The part laid out in lots for a town was called the "place for trade "in Dorchester." The name too was bestowed by the settlers and not by the Governor and Council.

Yet if the references in the letters of the Proprietors to "London" and "London Town" from 1682 to 1686 mean the later town of Willtown or New London why in 1691 do they speak of it as "your New Towne" and approve of the name?

About this time we first meet the name of Wiltown. There are on record two grants, both dated 8 January

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\*Ibid vol 2 p. 133.

\*Ibid, vol 3, p. 236.

1697, for lots in Wiltown. The grants are in express terms stated to be for lots in the "Town of Wilton"—and are made to Landgrave Joseph Morton.\*

The first grant is for lot N°. 13 butting and bounding  
 "West on the wharfe or Front street, South on the  
 "second street that lyes south from the Grand street  
 "that runs East & West to the East on lot N°. 23 &  
 "North on lot N°. 12".

The next grant is for lot N°. 3  
 "as in y<sup>e</sup> Grand Platt of the s<sup>d</sup> Town West on  
 "the Wharfe or front st South on the Grand street of  
 "the s<sup>d</sup>. Town y<sup>e</sup> Runs East & West to the West on the  
 "first street that runs parallel to the s<sup>d</sup> Wharfe or  
 "Front street & to the North on lots 5 & 16."

A comparison of these descriptions with the plan of New London published herewith will show that these boundings on other numbered lots do not agree with the lots of the numbers granted as they appear on the plan. These earlier lots would appear to have been granted with reference to a different plan. At the same time lots 3 and 13 on the plan are out of their place and order and it is possible that when a new and enlarged plan was later laid out for New London these two lots were left as already located and granted altho' the order of the numbering of the other lots was changed. The records do not show how and when the name of Wilton or Willtown was given. In a deed of much later date viz 16 February 1731<sup>1</sup> made to James Smith of "Will Town" he conveys a plantation or Island which he purchased of Robert Yonge in Colleton County "being opposite to Will<sup>m</sup> Town."

The spelling of the name is also elsewhere often given as Will Town. The conclusion of the writer is that as the name Charles Town was bestowed when King Charles reigned, and James Town in honor of King James, so in

\*Office Hist. Commission Book N. C. p. p 188-189.

<sup>1</sup>Office Hist Commission Memo: Bk vol 2, p. 64.

1697 when King William was on the throne the name of William Town was given to the New Town which had just assumed shape. This name subsequently was abbreviated to Will Town or Wilton by which name it has ever since been known notwithstanding strenuous efforts to change it later to New London.

The records apparently show no other grant to lots in Willtown of that date nor are there any other grants referring to the same plan as referred to in the grants to Landgrave Morton. Again on 19 Octr 1699, the Proprietors write to Governor Joseph Blake that they—

“Will send directions respecting the Edisto river settlement”

but the name of the settlement is not mentioned.

In an Act of the General Assembly ratified 23 December 1703<sup>10</sup>, Commissioners are appointed and directed to lay out and construct a road

“from the plantation of Thomas Rose planter on the South West side of Ashley river to the town in Colleton County called Wilton”.

About this time the attempt must have been made to change this name to New London for in Oldmixons Carolina published in 1708 he states<sup>11</sup>,

“Two miles higher is Wilton, by some called New London, a little town, consisting of about 80 houses. Landgrave Moreton, Mr. Blake, Mr. Boon, Landgrave Axtell, and other considerable planters have settlements in this neighborhood, which is Sir John Colletons precinct”

The writer is inclined to doubt that Willtown had at that time so many as 80 houses. The only grants that the writer has been able to find of that date are the two to Landgrave Morton.

Oldmixon is not known to have been in Carolina and it is probable that this statement was only second hand from information.

<sup>10</sup>General Stats. S. C. vol. 9, p. 2.

<sup>11</sup>Carroll's Collection vol. 2, p. 453.

The old name however held on.

In an Act ratified 10 Nov<sup>r</sup>., 1711<sup>u</sup>, the town is referred to as Wilton, and in another Act ratified 7<sup>th</sup>. June 1712<sup>u</sup>, it is provided:

"That a common highway shall be made and laid out  
"from the end of the bridge over South Edisto river  
"to the most convenient place of the highway from the  
"ferry to Wilton".

In the next Act ratified 12 June 1714<sup>u</sup>, both names are applied to the Town.

In Section 1, a road is ordered to be laid out from  
"John Fripp's plantation on Edisto Island to Wilton".

In Section 4, another road is ordered to be laid out from  
"the most convenient part of the New London road  
"to the most convenient place on South Edisto river  
"over against the plantation of Capt John Jackson on  
"South Edisto river" to be done at the labour and  
charge of the persons "living within two miles of  
"South Edisto river on the North side from Wilton to  
"the plantation of James Rixons on South Edisto  
"river, and the persons living at New London and at  
"the plantation of James Rixons."

And in Section 15, this Act repeals the clause in the Act of 7<sup>th</sup> June 1712,

"relating to making a high road from New London (formerly called Wilton) road to the end of the present bridge  
"over South Edisto river."

This last Statute is the only one in which the name New London appears.

The large number of grants of lots in the town appear of record about this time. In these grants the lot granted is referred to as situate in the Town of New London, never in Willtown. The grants range in date from June 1714 to August 1717. The lots granted also agree

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<sup>u</sup>General Statutes S. C. vol. 9, p. 17.

<sup>u</sup>Ibid p. 27.

<sup>u</sup>Ibid p. 32.

in their descriptions with the plan which is published herewith. It is probable that when it was determined to change the name from Willtown to New London the old plan of Willtown was discarded and a larger and more comprehensive one substituted as New London.

In an unsigned letter dated 19 July 1715, in the Transcripts from the State Paper office in London" occurs the following passage:

"about a Month Since the Apalatchee and other  
"Southern Indians came down on New London and  
"destroy'd all the Plantations on the way besides my  
"Lady Blakes, Falls, Coll Eves and Several others,  
"have also burnt Mr Boons Plantation & the Ship he  
"was building".

In the plan of New London published herewith the Town limits are given as bounding to the North and East on lands of James Cochran.

This land of James Cochran was originally granted for 2027 acres on 23 November 1714, to Landgrave Robert Daniell and in the description in the grant it is stated to bound,

"to the Southward on New London, Mr. Will"  
"Livingstons, the said Jn<sup>d</sup> Dedcotts, and the said  
"James Cochran's land, to the Westward on the said  
"Jn<sup>d</sup> Ashes land, New London, and the said William  
"Livingstons' land".

William Livingston, also mentioned on the plan, received a grant on the 24 February, 1714/15", to lot N<sup>o</sup>. 18 in "New London Town" and on the same day received a grant" for 500 acres on the South side of South Colleton (the name bestowed on the Edisto) river upon a creek over against "Wilton Town."

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<sup>1</sup>"Office Hist Com" vol 6, p. 106

<sup>2</sup>"Office Secrety of State Grant Bk. vol. 39 p. 42.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid p. 155

<sup>4</sup>Ibid p. 54

The old name repidly displaced the New.

In the road act ratified 12 February 1719, it is referred to as Wilton" so also in the act ratified 16 Sept'. 1721".

In the Act ratified 21 Sept'. 1721, (General Statutes S. C. Vol 7. p, 166) for establishing County and Precinct Courts it is provided that a Court of Pleas assize and gaol delivery shall be established at Willtown, in Colleton County, at which Court all the inhabitants of Colleton County should be attendant; and in the act ratified the next year, 23 February 1722, establishing seven free schools in the Province, one was to be established at Willtown.

In the Act ratified 9 Decr, 1725; Col. John Palmer, Mr Robert Yonge, and M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Hill are appointed Commissioners, and directed to build with all convenient speed, "at Willtown a chappel for the public worship of almighty God." \*

And in the road acts ratified 29 May 1736", and 11 March 1737", it is referred to as Wiltown.

Thenceforth the name New London wholly disappears, and it is always referred to as Wiltown, or, from the elevated site of the old Town, as Wiltown "bluff."

Dalcho in his Church History, published in 1820, in his account of the Parish of St Paul, Stono, states, (p. 355:)

"In the year 1740 Wiltown contained about eighty "Houses, and was sometimes called New-London".

But the writer is satisfied that this is but a repetition from Oldmixon the date being inadvertently placed as 1740 instead of 1704.

A Presbyterian congregation was early organized and a church built at Wiltown. The settlements in that neighbor-

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\*Statutes at Large S. C. vol 9, p. 46

\*Ibid p 53.

\*Ibid vol 3, p. 253

\*Ibid vol 9, p. 93

\*Ibid p. 101

hood were largely of Presbyterians and there is in existence an agreement among Presbyterian worshippers drawn up about 1728 at "Wilton Bluff."<sup>28</sup>

There exists also a subscription list for building a Presbyterian Meeting house at Wilton in 1731<sup>29</sup>.

It was at this Meeting house that the Rev. Archibald Stobo was preaching on 9 September, 1739, when the news was brought of a negro insurrection which had broken out at Stono a few miles distant and had assumed alarming proportions, the insurgent negroes having swelled to a considerable number and marched towards the Edisto River destroying and burning everything in their way.

The male members of the congregation were members of the militia and had attended church with their arms as required by law. They were enabled without delay to pursue the negroes who were found on a plantation a short distance north of the road to Jacksonboro ferry and still called "Battlefield." After a short conflict the negroes were routed—many captured and the rest dispersed. The leaders were executed and the insurrection wholly suppressed.

This Meeting house appears to have been abandoned in 1767 and a new one erected about three miles off<sup>30</sup>. About 1807 or not long previous to that year this last Meeting house was burned and it was judged expedient to rebuild on the old site at Wiltown and a list of subscribers was made up

"for the purpose of rebuilding the Wilton Church  
"situate at Wilton Bluff."<sup>31</sup>

This last must have been again destroyed for in 1820 a new house of worship was erected at a new site about a mile from the village of Adams Run at the intersection of the Wiltown road<sup>32</sup>.

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<sup>28</sup>Howes Hist. Pres. Ch. S. C., vol. 1, p. 146.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid p. 202

<sup>30</sup>Ibid p. 320

<sup>31</sup>Ibid p. p. 472-577 & vol. 2, p 64

<sup>32</sup>Ibid p. 335

"The spot where the Church stood which was built  
"when it was adjudged expedient to remove it from the  
"Bluff is marked by some remains of the ruins and a  
"few grave stones which still stand in tolerable preservation".<sup>2</sup>

The Chapel of Ease directed by the Act of Assembly of 9<sup>th</sup> Decr 1725, to be erected at Wiltown, does not appear ever to have been built, nor is there any evidence that any Church edifice of the Church of England or the Episcopal Church of America was ever erected in Wiltown until 1834 when the congregation of Christ Church, Wiltown, was organized, and a Church erected apparently on the site of the old Presbyterian Meeting house which was purchased for the purpose.

"Standing on the Bluff one is surrounded by wide-spreading live-oaks, and looks over the beautiful stream below him on an extensive reach of country covered by rice fields which in spring time or at harvest is one of the loveliest prospects in the low country of the State. On the site formerly occupied by the church now stands an Episcopal Church, built among the graves in which sleep the ashes of those who died in the Presbyterian faith."<sup>3</sup>

Neither the Episcopal or the Presbyterian places of worship were constructed on the four acres marked on the plan for a Church.

Wiltown altho' the town settled next in date after Charleston, (that is if the early references to "London" were indeed to the spot afterwards called Wiltown and New London)—yet could never have attained much size or trade. It had a site fine in appearance being on a high bluff on a navigable stream, but its position was a bad one for any purposes of defence. An enemy advancing from the South would always pass it either along the navigable waterway to the East as the Spaniards did in 1688 or farther to the West as Prevost did in 1779. It was not

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid p. 63

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, vol 1 p. 186.



suited to trade as the easy water communication with Charleston allowed the latter to supply all the territory around it. Finally it was on a fresh water stream in a most malarial section.

It may be that it attained the dignity of 80 houses as stated by Oldmixon. If so that was the high tide of its prosperity. It rapidly decayed and has not for near two centuries been anything but an abandoned Town site—occupied principally by a church and a cemetery.

The map published with this article is taken from an old parchment map in the office of the Historical Commission. This old parchment map is endorsed on the back New London or Wiltown but it is impossible to say whether the handwriting of the endorsement is as old or more recent than the map itself. The lines and figures on the old parchment map are so faint and illegible that it was impossible to trace a copy over them. The map published is a copy from a copy of the old map made by Thaddeus Sobieski who was a surveyor here early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This copy has however been carefully compared with and verified by the old map. The scale on the old map is stated as 5 chains per inch. The copy as published has been reduced to a smaller scale.

The list of grantees of lots has been made up from the grant books in the Secretary of States office—picked out as it were by turning over the pages and is therefore likely to be incomplete.

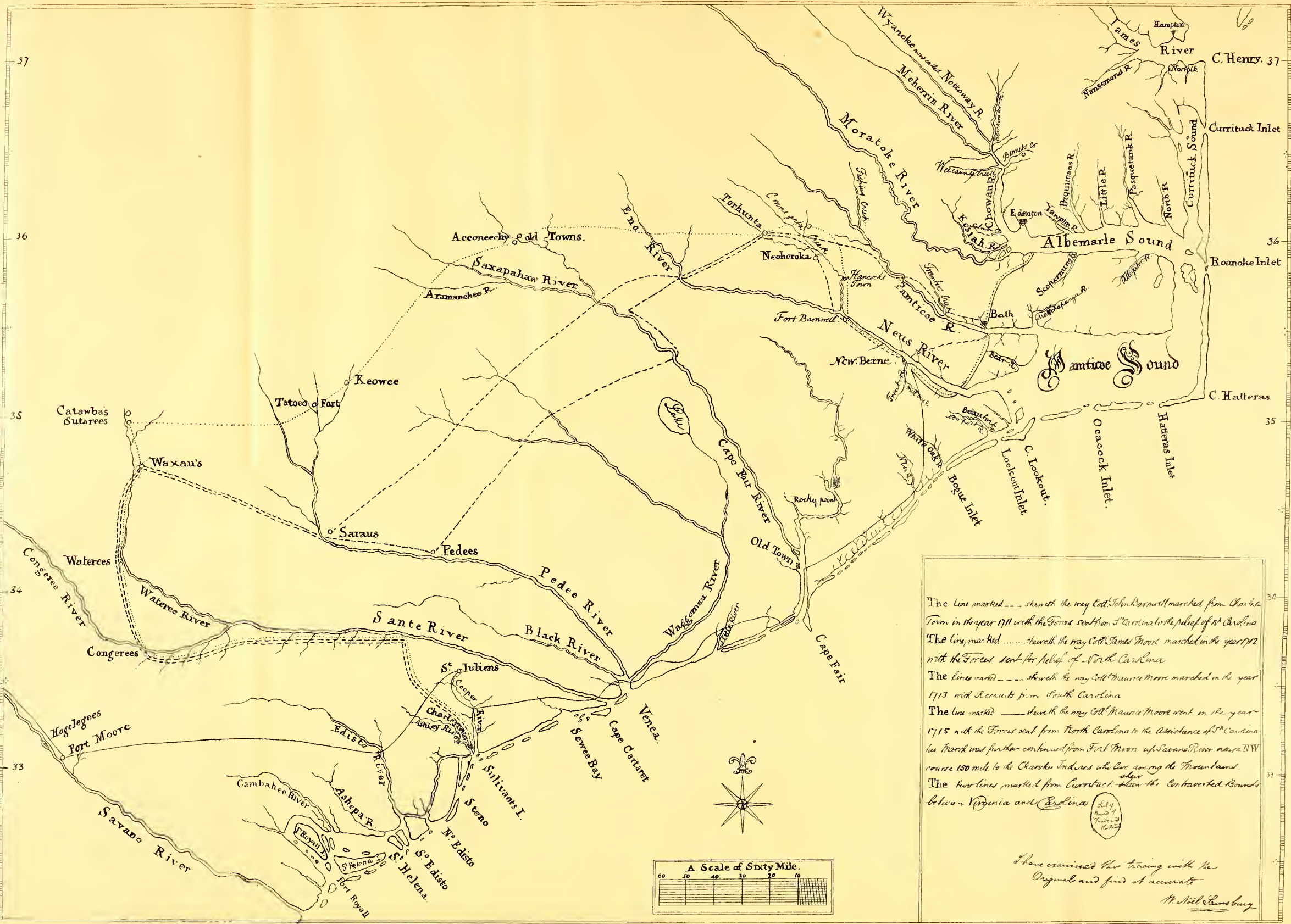
The site of the old Town is at what is now universally known as Willtown Bluff in Colleton County, on the East side of the South Edisto river where that river is commonly called the Pon Pon river, and about 5 or 5½ miles South of the present railroad bridge of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad over that river.

## LIST OF GRANTEES OF LOTS

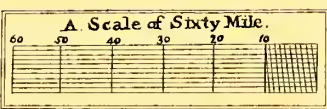
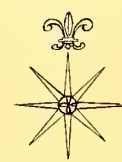
No. of Lot.	Name of Grantee	Date of Grant
3	Joseph Morton	8 Jan'y 1697
4	William Bull	24 Febr'y 1714/15
5	John Brown	8 Aug 1717
6	James Cochran	24 Febr'y 1714
8	Thomas Bruce	24 Febr'y 1714/15
9	Joseph Blake	24 Febr'y 1714/15
10 {	William Axon	6 April 1715
	John Bassett	19 Decr 1716
11	Joseph Boone	24 Febr'y 1714
12	Joseph Boone	24 Febr'y 1714
13	Joseph Morton	8 Jan'y 1697
17	Matthew Porter	24 Febr'y 1714
18	William Livingston	24 Febr'y 1714/15
19	George Logan	2 May 1715
21	Dennis Gibbes	1 April 1715
23	Jonathan Miller	3 March 1715
27	William Gibbon	24 Febr'y 1714
28 {	Charles Hart	2 Febr'y 1714
	James Cochran	1 April 1715
29	Robert Sedgwick	24 Febr'y 1714
30	David Bourke	24 Febr'y 1714
35	Coll Michael Brewton	25 Jan'y 1714/15
39	David Bourke	24 Febr'y 1714
40 {	David Bourke	7 Febr'y 1714
	John Brown	8 Aug 1717
41	Thomas Bruce	7 Aug 1717
42	Thomas Bruce	7 Aug 1717
45	Thomas Bruce	7 Aug 1717
51	William Sparry	24 Febr'y 1714/15
52	William Sparry	24 Febr'y 1714/15
57	James Cochran	1 April 1715
58	James Cochran	24 Febr'y 1714
59	Thomas Hepworth	24 Febr'y 1714
61	William Sparry	24 Febr'y 1714

62	William Sparry	24 Febry 1714
63	Sarah Bourke	24 Febry 1714/15
65	Capt William Scott	4 Aug: 1717
66	Capt William Scott	4 Aug: 1717
68	Thomas Bruce	8 Aug: 1717
75	Thomas Hepworth	24 Febry 1714
76	Thomas Hepworth	24 Febry 1714
77	Marmaduke Payne	24 Febry 1714
78	Marmaduke Payne	24 Febry 1714
	James Cochran	1 April 1715
81	Capt: William Scott	4 Aug: 1717
82		
83		
84		
85		
92	Dennis Gibbes	1 April 1715
93	Joseph Boone	24 Febry 1714
98	William Sparry	29 March 1715
99	William Sparry	29 March 1715
107	Joseph Boone	24 Febry 1714
108	Joseph Boone	24 Febry 1714
113	William Sparry	29 March 1715
114	William Sparry	29 March 1715

*R. R.*  
*m 7*  
*used*  
*in 7*  
*from*  
*20*  
*11*



The line marked --- sheweth the way Col. John Barnard marched from Charlestown in the year 1711 with the Forces sent from S<sup>t</sup> Carolina to the relief of N<sup>t</sup> Carolina  
 The line marked ..... sheweth the way Col. James Moore marched in the year 1712 with the Forces sent for relief of N<sup>t</sup> Carolina  
 The line marked --- sheweth the way Col. Maurice Moore marched in the year 1713 with Recruits from South Carolina  
 The line marked — sheweth the way Col. Maurice Moore went in the year 1715 with the Forces sent from North Carolina to the Assistance of S<sup>t</sup> Carolina his March was further continued from Fort Moore up the Roanoke River nearly NW course 150 mile to the Charoker Indians who live among the Mountains  
 The two lines marked from Currituck sheweth the Centrevetted Bounds between Virginia and Carolina



I have examined this tracing with the Original and find it accurate  
 M. Noel & Sonsbury

## THE SECOND TUSCARORA EXPEDITION.

By Joseph W. Barnwell.

In the issue of this Magazine of January 1908, (vol IX page 28) the letters of Col. John Barnwell, the commander of the first Tuscarora Expedition were published, giving a detailed account—some of it in journal form—of his proceedings from the time he left the Pedee River in December 1711 or January 1712 till the conclusion of a treaty with the Indians on April 17, 1712 at "King Hancock's fort" on the Cotehney, a branch of Neuse River in the present Craven County, North Carolina.<sup>1</sup>

Under the terms of this treaty the fort was delivered up, and the white captives and negroes with it, but the lives of the Indians in the Fort were spared.

The peace was soon broken by both sides, and the government of North Carolina found itself again compelled to solicit aid from Virginia and South Carolina. The death of Governor Hyde of North Carolina had thrown the chief control in that state upon President Pollock of the colonial council, and in South Carolina Governor Robert Gibbes had been replaced by Governor Charles Craven. Governor Spotswood of Virginia finding that no security could be given for the repayment of the expenses of sending troops to the scene of action, confined his aid to a dispatch of much needed clothing, and to the use of his influence with the

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<sup>1</sup> In the History of North Carolina by Samuel A'Court Ashe published in 1908 no mention of these letters is made though published as long ago as 1898 in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (vol. VI., page 46.) and also cited in Osgood's American Colonies in 17<sup>th</sup> Century (Vol 2 page 431.) The confusion, begun by Hewat, between the first and second expeditions is therefore in some measure continued. Historical errors, when they are widely published, are indeed difficult to correct.

Northern Tuscarora tribes to keep them from joining their more Southern brethren.<sup>3</sup>

The extract from the journal of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, which is published herewith, will show the great sympathy felt by Governor Craven and the representatives of this colony for their northern neighbors, and also the interest taken by Col. Barnwell in the dispatch of a second expedition. Col. James Moore<sup>4</sup> was finally chosen to command it, and well chosen for he brought the war to a most successful close.

There is no record of the day of the actual starting of the expedition, but it was expected to set out on September 15<sup>th</sup> 1712.<sup>4</sup>

The map published herewith is taken from a copy made for Mr. William J. Rivers from the English Public Record Office, and by him presented to the South Carolina Historical Society. This map not only shows the route taken by Moore from Charleston to New Bern N. C., but also the route of Barnwell on the previous expedition in 1711—, that taken by Maurice Moore with recruits for his brother James in 1713, and the route, of Maurice Moore from North Carolina in 1715, when sent with 50 white men to aid South Carolina during the Yemassee war. Between Charleston and the seat of disturbance in North Carolina there are four large streams to be crossed. The Santee, the Pedee, the Cape Fear, and the Neuse. The usual trade route seems to have been from Charleston between the Ashley and Cooper to the Santee, up that River on the west bank to the "Congaree" or "Congrees" on the west bank of the

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<sup>3</sup>Spotswood letters, Virginia Historical Society, Vol. 1, pages 170, 172. Vol 2, pages, 3, 6, 11, also North Carolina Records Vol 2, pages, 12 to 16.

<sup>4</sup>He was the son of James Moore, himself an Indian fighter, who, was chosen by the council governor of South Carolina in 1700, and who exercised office till June 18<sup>th</sup> 1702. The son in after life was also chosen governor by the Revolutionary party in the Revolution of 1719, in place of Governor Robert Johnson, who adhered to the Lords Proprietors.

<sup>4</sup>North Carolina records Vol. 1, page 880.

Congaree opposite to Columbia. Crossing the Congaree the route led up the West bank of the Wateree to the Waxaws in the neighborhood or above Charlotte North Carolina, the river there being now called the Catawba. The course was then almost due East across the Pedee there called the Yadkin, thence North East across the Cape Fear, which like so many rivers named by Indians changed its name there to Saxapahaw, and thence across the Neuse where then called the Eno. The path or road to Virginia was from there East, but to New Bern South East. Moore seems to have followed this route, which is in the main that of John. Lawson in 1700<sup>6</sup>

It will be observed from the map that Barnwell followed a more Southerly course after his crossing of the Catawba at the Waxaws. This may have been owing to the desire to give speedy aid to North Carolina, or in order to gather up some of the Indian tribes who made a part of his force.<sup>7</sup> or because he had arranged with Gale, the agent of North Carolina to meet him at a "place concerted"(<sup>8</sup>). On the arrival of Moore at his destination—probably about the beginning of December 1712, he found the same want of preparation for his coming, and the same want of provisions to support his men of which Barnwell so loudly complained. He had with him 33 white men, and over 900 Indians and was obliged to lead his force to Albemarle on the Chowan River in order to obtain provisions for its support. Prior to Moore's coming President Pollock had arranged with Tom Blunt the King, or Chief of the Northern Tuscaroras, to seize the King or Chief Hancock, said to be the head of the hostile Indians, and bring him alive to the President for the purpose of negotiating a peace. Blunt's men were also to destroy the Indians who participated in the massacre, and to bring hostages for their own good behavior. The truce was to last till the new year.

The following extract from a letter of President Pollock

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<sup>6</sup> Lawson's Carolina.

<sup>7</sup> Vol IX S. C. Hist & Gen. Mag. page 30.

<sup>8</sup> ibid page 31

pathetically tells the tale of the helplessness of North Carolina.

Choan, N. C., 23 Dec. 1712.

"I want words to express the miserable state of this poore Countrey— For Coll: Moore (who is a gentleman seemingly of great worth) not finding provisions ready at Bath County for his forces, was necessitated w<sup>th</sup> all his Indians being about nine hunder, to march into this County wher they must by destroying the place untill provision is carryed round, and men rayased here to join them.—The want of having provision carryed round was chiefly occasioned by the ignorance and obstinacy of our Assembly,"<sup>\*</sup> \* \*

The Presidents anticipations of what would happen upon the advent of nearly 1000 savages into the Albemarle country seem to have been well fulfilled as appears from the following extract from his letter to Governor Spotswood of June 15. 17 12/13 (<sup>1</sup>)

"Col: Moore would lykewise willingly have come in but the destructione his indians make here of our Catle & Corne is intollerable, having already eat up a great deall of the corne that was rayased by the Assembly to maintain the ware, and also destroyed all the Catle wherever they have come, so that some of the people here have been semingly more ready to ryse upe against them than march out against the enemy. So that he is forced to march out w<sup>th</sup> them intending to depart from here on saturday next and to attack the Fort he was at in coming in."

Moore accordingly did "march out," but was detained by a heavy fall of snow and bad weather at Fort Reading on the "Tar", or "Pamlico", or "Pamtico", river. At length however all was in readiness and on March 20<sup>th</sup> 1713 the Indians were attacked at a Fort called on the Map above referred to "Neoheroka," but on the plan of attack which is published herewith Fort "Nooherooka". This important plan has long been in the possession of the South Carolina Historical Society, but owing to the destruction of our records during the Confederate War, we have no information as

<sup>\*</sup> N. C. Rec. Vol 1, page 892.

<sup>1</sup> N. C. Rec. Vol 2 page 4



D.E.F. Bastions with Blockhouse raised in them  
So high as Fire over the Pallisades of the Fort.  
F. Was covered all the Top.  
H. Was a large covered Block house and  
raised high, but rendered useless to the  
Enemy before the Attack.  
M. was a Trench run out from the Gate  
by the Enemy from whence they used to  
sally out and hinder the Approaches  
Ne Arrière made by the Enemy in the  
Partition of the Fort 2000 -

AFTER The Trenches were carried on with good Success and a Triangular Blockhouse finished at A and a Battery at B so high that from them they might Fire over the Enemies Fort and Mine carried under the Enemies works to C, and every Person ordered to his Post ready for a General Storm On Friday the 20<sup>th</sup> March 1713, about ten of the clock in the Morning the Mine was sprung, but with very little Success the Powder being damaged. However at the Sound of the Trumpet the Assault was made, Cap<sup>t</sup> Stone with 12 white Men from L and Cap<sup>t</sup> Moore with his Brother in Law Cap<sup>t</sup> Hastings Cap<sup>t</sup> Harford Cap<sup>t</sup> Thurston with other white Men and Indians from under cover [illegible] the Creek side 000000 Presently made themselves Masters of the Enemy works from G to K with very little Loss of Men, Nob<sup>l</sup>withstanding the Enemy Fired very briskly through the same Loopholes that our men attacked them at. Cap<sup>t</sup> Maul who was ordered from the Mulberry Battery to make his Attack between D and K. Imagining he had some better advantage or mistaking his orders marched between B<sup>ast</sup>ions E and D from which B<sup>ast</sup>ions the Enemy made very great Fire And of which Company 1000000 escaped being killed or wounded being the greatest Loss sustained during the Attack. Cap<sup>t</sup> Canty from the Damajec Battery was ordered to attack the same place which Cap<sup>t</sup> Maul was ordered to. Seeing Cap<sup>t</sup> Maul was gone on the wrong side of the B<sup>ast</sup>ion and that his Indians did not come up readily, went to the Commander in Chief who was in the Battery B. [Two lines here illegible]

wounded] immediately followed with the same Story and added that unless he was relieved they would all perish; Coll Moore immediately ordered to make all the Fire that could be made from Battery B upon the two B<sup>ast</sup>ions E and D and Cap<sup>t</sup> Maul retreated. At the same time Coll Moore observing that the small Lodgment made on the Enemy work at G was not sufficient to Shelter above three Men [illegible] ordered to them with which they [illegible] to the North east Capeable to Shelter a great number from the Fire of the Enemy made from F and Cap<sup>t</sup> Hastings who behaved himself very bravely at G and ordered Fire to pull [illegible] all houses within the Fort.

The Enemy made very great resistance, and chose rather to perish by Fire with the B<sup>ast</sup>ions than to retreat, in the Cave made under Ground from whence some having timely made their Retreat and got in the Caves did very much mischief the next day and part of the Day following being Sunday about ten of the Clock we were entirely Masters of all the lost place which was held out being the watering place, which some of the Enemy had Fortified more strongly after the Fort had been set on Fire.

IN This Action is computed by our enemies own Account their least Loss was two hundred and seventy of their Briskest men besides others aged and young fellows And with what prisoners were taken their whole Loss cannot be less than Eight hundred.

LOSS ON OUR SIDE.

Twenty two white men killed thirty six white men wounded thereof twelve killed and fifteen wounded of Cap<sup>t</sup> Maul's Company [illegible] Indians killed Fifty eight wounded

IN This Action is computed by our enemies own Account their least Loss was two hundred and seventy of their Brisk men besides others aged and young Fellows And with what prisoners were taken their whole Loss cannot be less than Eight hundred.

LOSS ON OUR SIDE.

Twenty two whitemen killed thirty six white men wounded whereof twelve killed and Fifteen wounded of Capt. Maud's Company (illegible) Indians killed Fifty eight Wounded

LOSS ON OUR SIDE.  
Twenty two whitemen killed thirty six whitemen wounded. Of twelve killed and fifteen wounded of Capt. Maul's Company (illegible) Indians killed fifty eight wounded.

Twenty two whitemen killed  
Fifteen wounded of Capt. Maul's Company (legible) Indians killed Fifty eight  
Wounded



to how we obtained it. It is done in black and colors on parchment, but though the parchment has been backed with canvas, some of the words have become illegible. From this plan it appears that besides Moore himself, the officers present were Col. Mackay,<sup>a</sup> Col. Mitchell,<sup>b</sup> Capt. Pearse, Capt. Maul<sup>10</sup>, Capt. Cantey<sup>11</sup>, Capt. Harford, Capt. Thurston, Capt. Hastings, Capt. Stone, and Capt. Maurice Moore<sup>12</sup>.

Of these Harford, Thurston, Hastings, Cantey, and Pierce are said by Hewat, Ramsey, M'Crary, and Ashe to have been officers under Barnwell. His officers however were Mackay, Steele, Jack and Bull (Barnaby), as appears from his journal. The fort was attacked on March 20<sup>th</sup> 1713 and taken three days later on March 23<sup>d</sup>. It was taken by regular approaches, and the use of artillery. The description of the attack, given on the plan, is as follows:

"After the Trenches were carried on with good success and a Triangular Block house finished att A and a Battery att B so high that from them they might Fire over the Enemy's Fort and Mine carried under the Enemy's works to C and every Person ordered to his Post ready for a General Storme on Friday the 20<sup>th</sup> March 171 2/3 about tenn of the clock in the Morning the mine was sprung but with very little Success the Powder being damnified. However att the sound of the Trumpet the Assault was made. Capt Stone with 12 white Men from L. and Capt Moore with his Brother (illegible) Capt Hastings Capt Harford Capt

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<sup>a</sup> Alexander Mackay, who was major in Barnwell's Expedition—(S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mg. vol. IX. page 30) and who had remained in North Carolina with a body of Yemassee. He was afterwards Lieut Colonel with Barnwell in the Yemassee war of 1715.

<sup>b</sup> Lewis Mitchell—or Louis Michell—a Swiss gentleman, who had accompanied the Baron De Grafenried to North Carolina, and obtained with him a grant of land for the settlement of a number of Palatines, and Swiss at Newbern or New Berne. He was much praised by Barnwell and on all sides for his skill as an engineer.

<sup>10</sup> William Maul or Maule commanded a company of North Carolinians.

<sup>11</sup> One of the Carolina family of that name, but it is uncertain whether he was an ancestor of the wife of General Sumter.

<sup>12</sup> A brother of James Moore and Roger Moore. He married the widow of Col Swann of North Carolina, and remaining there became very influential.

Thurston with other white Men and Indians from under cover (illegible) the creek side. Presently made themselves Masters of the Enemies works from G to K with very little Loss of Men, Notwithstanding the Enemy Fired very briskly through the same Loopholes that our men attacked them att. Capt Maul who was ordered from the Mulberry Battery to make his Attack between D. and K Imagining he had some better advantage or mistaking his orders marched between Bastions E and D. from which Bastions the Enemy made very great Fire, and of which Company (illegible) 20 Escaped being Killed or wounded, being the greatest Loss sustained dureing the attack.

Capt Canty from the Yamasee Battery was ordered to attack the same place which Capt Moore was ordered to, Seeing Capt Moore was gon on the wrong side off the Bastion and that his Indians did not come up readily went to the Commander in chief who was in the Battery B. [ (Two lines here illegible)

wounded] immediately followed with the same Story and added that unles he was relieved they would all perish; Coll Moore immediately ordered to make all the Fire that could be made from Battery B upon the two Bastions E and D. and Capt Maul retreated. At the same time Coll: Moore observing that the small Lodgment made on the Ennemys work att G. was not sufficient to shelter above three Men he (illegible) spades to them with which they (illegible) to the Northeast capable to shelter a great number from the Fire of the Enemy made from F. and then commanded the work K to be set on Fire; from thence the Commander in Chiefe went to Capt Hastings who behaved himself very bravely att G. and ordered Fire putt (illegible) and by the next morning that was (illegible) with the Bastion of Block house F. and several houses within the Fort.

The Enemy made verry great resistance and chose rather to perish by Fire with" the Bastion than to retreat in the Caves made under ground from whence some haveing timely made their Retreat and gott in the Caves did verry much mischief the next day and part of the Day following about

tenn of the Clock we were entirely Masters of itt the last place which was held out being the wattering place J. which some of the Enemy had Fortified more strongly after the Fort had ben sett on Fire.

T. N. this Action is computed by our enemies on Account their least Loss was two hundred and seventy of their Briskest men besides others aged and young Fellows. And with what prisoners were taken their whole Loss cannot be Less than Eight hundred.

Loss on our side. Twenty two white men killed, Thirty six white men wounded, whereof twelve Killed fifteen wounded of Capt Maul's company (illegible) Indians Killed Fifty Eight

Wounded."

The following letter was written by the Colonel to President Pollock just after the battle. It will be seen that his style is concise, and his spelling not much worse than Barnwell's, and scarcely better than the Duke of Marlborough's, the greatest soldier of the time.

27 March 1713.

Sr.

Ye 20<sup>th</sup> of this instant I attack No-ho-ro-co fort, on C— Creek & ye 23<sup>d</sup> In ye morning took itt, with ye Loss of 22 white men & 24 more wound'ed— 35 Indians Kill'd & 58 wound'ed — Most of ye Damage wee Rece<sup>d</sup> after wee had Gott ye fort to ye Ground, which we Did in ye first 3. hours— I have little else to advise y' Hon<sup>ty</sup> but that ye Q<sup>ty</sup> of ye Enemies Destroyed is as follows— Prisoners 392, Scolps 192, out of ye sd: fort—& att Least 200 Kill'd & Burnt In ye fort— & 166 Kill'd & taken out of ye fort on ye Scout, which is all; but My Servis to Capt: Jones, from your Hon ob<sup>ty</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Ja: Moore.

After the taking of the fort all of Moore's Indians except about 180 returned to South Carolina to sell their captives

as slaves. Moore however offered to remain and give his "service for the defence of the Country."

The Tuscaroras awed by the terrible loss they had sustained abandoned their other fort called Cohunche and situated at Hancock's town, and retreating northward joined the well known "Five Nations" at the North, which were afterwards known as the "Six Nations." Another treaty was then made with Blunt which left only the feeble tribes of Cores, Matamuskeets and Cotechneys to be dealt with. Against these Moore marched with the remnant of his army, and they were soon dispersed and driven away.

In September 1713 Moore having completed his task returned to South Carolina bearing a letter from President Pollock in which Governor Craven is assured that he was the "Guardian Angel to free and deliver us from our cruel and deceitful enemies" and that "Col. Moore ever since his arrival here hath behaved himself nobly and gallantly". The well deserved honors given to the Colonel on his return to South Carolina are set forth in the extracts from the Commons Journal. Just after the taking of the Fort by Moore, his brother Maurice Moore seems to have returned to South Carolina, and letters were sent to Craven asking for reinforcements. The route taken by them under the command of Maurice Moore is marked on the map with those of Barnwel and James Moore. This force may never have reached its destination, for Pollock finding that the Tuscaroras had gone, either stopt them on the way or attempted to do so, for which he seems to have been roundly taken to task by Governor Craven."

It is pleasant to turn from the sore straits of the hardly pressed Government of North Carolina during this war to their generous conduct when peace was restored, and their own affairs seem to have been in better condition. The Yemassee Indians, who had been the mainstay of both Barnwell and Moore broke out in 1715 into fearful conflict with the people of South Carolina. The settlements around Port Royal were almost exterminated, and the inhabitants of

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<sup>11</sup> N. C. Rec., vol. 1, p. 59.

that island were only saved by taking ship to Charleston. In this extremity the Southern Colony needed aid, and it was Maurice Moore who with 50 white men from North Carolina came over to Charleston and marched with them not only to Augusta, but far into the Country of the Appalachees. This old map hidden away in the English archives for so many years fitly joins together the generous and gallant deeds of two feeble colonies—deeds which should not be forgotten to-day when the colonies have grown to be powerful states.

Journal Commons House of Assembly (MS.), Wednesday, August 6, 1712, pp. 90-91 of (copy 1712-1716; pp. 73-74 of original journal (now missing)).

A message from the Governor and Council by Thos. Hepworth, Esqr., who acquainted the House that the Governor & Council required the attendance of this House immediately.

Accordingly the whole House waited on the Govr. & Council.

The House being returned Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the Governor had made a speech to the House, which to prevent mistakes, he had delivered to him in writing.

Ordered:

That the said Speech be read, which was read accordingly, in following words, vizt.

Mr. Speaker & Gentlemen:

Another Massacre hath been committed by the Indians on the people of North Carolina: that government now implores our help by their agent, Mr. Foster: What we have already done, and the return they have made, might discourage us from giving them any further assistance, but we act upon nobler principles, than to involve the Innocent with the Guilty and I believe a more healing temper is now amongst them; immediate danger makes men wise, opens their eyes to consult their own safety, let us join with them in their preservation, afford that aid they desire, then we have done our duty and they must blame themselves, if they neglect the opportunity put into their hands.

The secret pleasure of doing good is inexpressable, to succor our distressed brethren, to save our sister colony from a barbarous Enemy, are actions truly Christian & Heroic, & will stand recorded to all Posterity.

The four thousand pounds raised for the expedition against the Tusqueroras, and appropriated by Act of Assembly solely for that purpose, is not wholly expended, and I hope there still remains a sufficient sum to terminate this war & extirpate a savage people with whom no peace can be made, this work well done, I believe we are all sensible how advantageous 'twill be to our Province.

'Tis for these reasons, Gentlemen, that I summoned you to meet, that the most proper & safest methods might be thought of, both for our fellow subjects, and ourselves:

The wise man tells us "that in the multitude of Councillrs, there is safety and I doubt not to experience the truth of it, from the result of your consultations.

Nothing but so extraordinary an occasion as this should have per-

suaed me to call you at this season of the year, when the sun is so near us; Therefore I hope you will give a speedy dispatch to what business you may think necessary to be done that we may each of us retire to our several Homes & enjoy the benefit of the Shade.

Charles Craven.

Ordered:

That it lye upon the Table until the afternoon to be considered by the members of this House.

Ibid., afternoon session, Wednesday, August 6, 1712, pp. 93-97 of original journal; (Original Journal pp. 78-82).

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esq who brought the following message in writing

Gentlemen:

The private instructions of Mr. Foster received & signed by Governor Hyde, we send you with this, upon which he grounded that address he delivered to you this day, indeed his credentials are short and not regular, but we attribute that to the circumstances they are under, some charges he was to answer, if any complaint was made by Col. Barnwell either on the Govr. or Governmt., but no such thing appearing before us in public manner, we look only upon the means how to succor them, and therein must desire your assistance, that nothing may be wanting on our parts to save them and secure the province to the Lords proprs.

Charles Craven.

[Foster's Instructions follow covering pp. 94-96 of copy of Journal, 79-82 of original.]

That the said Message be read, which was read accordingly, as also the said Instructions.

Ordered: That Mr. Saml. Wragg & Henry Wigington, Esq., carry the following Message to the Govr. & Council.

May it please your Honrs.

The House of Commons is ready to concur with you in prosecuting the most speedy means for the relief of the Governmt & People of North Carolina, & in order thereto this House prays a grand conference of both House this evening at such place as your Honr shall direct

Who being returned informed the House That they have delivered the Message of this House to the Govr & Council.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esqr. who informed the House that the Govr. & Council were ready to meet this House immediately in a Grand conference at the House of Mr. George Haddrell.

Mr. Speaker & the whole House went then, to wait upon the Govr. & Council at the Grand Conference.

The House being returned, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House to the morrow morning 9 o'clock

Ibid., Thursday, August 7, 1712, pp. 97-99 of copy, 83-85 of Original.



The House mett according to adjournment.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth, Esqr. who laid before the House, the minutes of the Grand Conference taken yesterday.

Ordered: That Col. John Fenwick & Mr. Benj. Godin be a Committee to advise with Col. John Barnwell about ways & means further to assist the people of North Carolina against the Tusqueroras, and that they make their report thereon to this House this afternoon.

Col. Jno. Fenwick Reported from the Committee aforesaid, that they had advised with Col. Barnwell on the best ways and means to assist the Inhabitants of North Carolina, and were come to resolutions thereon, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered in at the table.

The Committee appointed to advise with Col. Barnwell about the ways & means further to assistance the people of North Carolina against the Tusquerora Indians, do report his opinion to be as follows.

That it is absolutely necessary to prosecute the war we have begun, by encouraging as many of our Indians as we can conveniently, but more especially the Wachamau and Cape Fear Indians with only a few Traders to encourage and lead them on, and that it is also necessary there should be a commander in chief, & that he be sent to North Carolina, there to prepare matters against the arrival of our Indians, who shall be ordered all to meet at Barnwell's fort, there to join the forces of North Carolina, and proceed according to the directions of the Commander in chief, & farther, that the traders having liberty to trade with our Indians will be a sufficient encouragement without any further gratification from the Publick, and that the Indians be encouraged by giving them ammunition & paying them as before for every scalp, otherwise they will not kill many of their enemy. It's further his opinion that our Indians will never of themselves attempt the taking of any fort, without they be led on by a considerable number of white men; & further he is of opinion that its morally impossible to totally destroy the enemy in a considerable time, but that the Governmt. there may take this opportunity while our forces are there of making a firm & lasting peace which will be much for their interest.

Ordered: That it lye upon the Table to be considered in the afternoon.

The House adjourned to the afternoon three o'clock.

In the afternoon the House mett according to adjournment.

ORDERED: That Col. George Logan & Col. Jno. Fenwick wait upon the Governor & Council & acquaint them that this House desires their Honrs. to appoint a committee of their House to join a committee of this House in order to inquire of Col. Danl. if he be willing to go commander in chief of the forces to be raised against the Tusquerora Indians, and also to treat with him in case he be willing to accept a charge, on what terms he will undertake the same.

Ordered: That Col. George Logan & Col. Jno. Fenwick be a committee to that purpose.

Col. George Logan reported from the Committee of the Upper House in order to discourse & treat with Col. Robert Daniel on the terms of heading our forces against the Tusqueroras, that they had joined the said committee & with them discoursed & treated with Col. Daniel according to the Instructions given them by this House, who answered them that he was willing to head our forces against the Tusqueroras, but that the terms on which the said Col. Daniel insisted as his reward for the same were so very large & extravagant that they could not any way agree to the same, upon which the conference broke up.



And the House entering into a further debate on the choice of a fitt person to head our forces designed for the assistance of North Carolina.

Col. Alexr Parris proposed Capt Robt. Lorey as a suitable person for that expedition: And it being put to the vote whether Capt. Robert Lorey should be commander in chief of the forces to be sent to North Carolina

Carried in the affirmative, nemine contra dicente.

Resolved:

That Capt. Robert Lorey be Commander in Chief of the forces to be sent by this Governmt. for the relief of North Carolina.

Ordered: That Col. George Logan & Col. Jno. Fenwick wait upon the Govr. & Council & acquaint them that this House has made choice of Capt. Robt. Lorey to be commander in chief of the forces to be sent by this Governmt. for the relief of North Carolina.

Col. George Logan & Col. Fenwick being returned acquainted the House that they had delivered the Message of the House to the Govr. & Council.

Ibid., Friday August 8, 1712, pp. 101-102 of copy; pp. 87-8 of Original.

The House resuming the Debate on the affairs of North Carolina, and the assistance of that Government again implore from hence.

Resolved: That this House will again assist their Brethren of North Carolina & prosecute the war against the Tusqueroras by applying the money yet unexpended of the sum of £4,000 raised for the relief of that Government.

Ordered: That an ordinance be drawn up for that purpose & that Henry Wigington Esqr. prepare & bring the same into the House this afternoon

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esqr. with a written Message.

Gentlemen,

We think you have nominated a very proper person in the room of Col. Parris, & we readily join with you in the choice

Charles Craven

Afternoon session.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esq. with a written Message.

Gentlemen,

We have no exception against Capt Lorey either as to his courage or conduct, but not being a person acquainted with the way & manner of Indian warr, we believe a more proper officer may be thought of for this occasion.

Charles Craven

Gentlemen,

Wee have left the blank unfilled, who shall be Commander of our forces, we send you the names of two persons who we think in every respect qualified for this expedition, Col. Jno. Fenwick & Mr James Moore, in the choice of either of these gentlemen, you will have our approbation.

Charles Craven.

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Henry Wigington Esqr. accoding to order brought in an ordinance for applying the remainder of the sum of £4000. aforesaid for the prosecution of the Warr against the Tusqueroras.

Ordered: That the said ordinance be read, which was read accordingly and passed.

Ordered: That Col. George Logan & Henry Wigington Esqr. carry the foregoing ordinance to the Govr. & Council for their concurrence & assent.

Col. Geo Logan & Henry Wigington Esqr being returned acquainted the House that they had delivered the ordinance to the Govr & Council

Ibid., Thursday, November 20, 1712, pp. 109-110 of copy, 93-94 of original.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esqr. who acquainted this House that the Govr. & Council required this House to attend them immediately.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker & the whole House went to wait upon the Governor and Council.

The House being returned, Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Governor had made a speech to the House, which to prevent mistakes he had delivered him in writing.

Ordered: That the Govrs. speech be read, which was read accordingly

Gentlemen,

At the ending of the last Session of Parliament you were pleased to intrust me with the management of your money toward the carrying on the warr against the Tusqueroras; that I may not abuse the confidence you placed in me, I think myself obliged to acquaint you that I have endeavored to husband it after the best manner, and that nothing might be committed on my part towards answering the charitable end for which it was given easily induced me to go myself to the Congrees, the place appointed for the rendezvous of our army to encourage our men & likewise to see that neither provisions, arms or ammunition were wanting.

I cannot say there were so many Indians as I expected and was assured me by my Letters, but I believe a sufficient Body to put a good end to the War, if the North Carolinians join heartily with our Arms and exert themselves in their own defence.

The failure in our number of forces is wholly owing to some of our traders, the discouragement they gave the Indians contrary to my orders, prevailed on several to stay at home, and others to go to war where they thought fitt, this is the highest contempt that can be shown to the Government, and what is more a growing Evil & of so pernicious a consequence, that if not timely prevented will endanger the safety of this province. I earnestly recommend this matter to your serious consideration, that some effectual means may be thought of to stop this mischief, that since we have such profligate wretches amongst us, that for sordid gain would betray their country, they may by whole-some severities receive the punishment due to their crime.

Ibid., Friday, November 21, 1712, pp. 111-112 of copy, pp. 95-6 of original.

To the Rt. Honble. Charles Craven, Esqr. Governr &c.  
May it please your Honr.

The great satisfaction which we the Commons House of Assembly have received on all former occasions in meeting with your Honr. is at present heightened to a very high degree by reason of the new and signal instances which your Honr. hath been pleased to give us, and the whole Colony of that parental regard which hath been remarkable in all your actions since your arrival among us. And in a particular manner we do with all respect & sincerity lay our grateful acknowledgments before your Honr. for the great frugality, care & fatigue which you have undergone in sending relief to North Carolina by enduring many hardships, & breaking through all rules necessary for the preservation of health, to accomplish this good design. Your Honr. hath further confirmed us in our opinion that you prefer the true ends of Governmt., before any personal danger or satisfaction whatever. Not only we who have the happiness to be under the immediate influences of your government, have experienced the good effects of your equity, but a charity and benevolence truly Christian & great, you have protected those who were left victims to the savage assassins by others who are more nearly concerned. Wherever human misery, or the distress of any British is the object, your Honr. does not think yourself disengaged, & sit with an indolent mind as a Spectator unconcerned. And we are sorry & amazed that they to whom God hath given greater power & opportunities, should be so deficient in giving that assistance, which was ever due to human nature, and that any who have British blood in their veins should regard the destruction of their neighbors as a Tragedy on a Theatre. This does not however create in us the least doubt, but that by the assistance of Heaven, your Honrs. indefatigable care & diligence, & the cheerful assistance of this Loyal Industrious & Dutiful Colony, a happy and desirable issue will soon be put to that unfortunate affair. We further thank your Honr. for putting us in mind of so many things necessary for the safety & prosperity of this Province, all which we shall take into due consideration

Ibid., Tuesday, November 17, 1713, p. 181, of copy, p. 170  
of original Extract from Governor Craven's Message.

I am likewise to inform you that Col. Moore is returned from the expedition against the Tusquerora's, in which he had the Honr. after many disappointments and very great oppositions to relieve our brethren of North Carolina and effectually subdue those Rebels

And as we can not but be extremely well satisfied with his conduct in that affair, and that he has, by repairing the faults of others, honourable acquitted himself of the Trust we reposed in him; so we can do no less than demonstrate that satisfaction by a Public Thanks & acknowledgment

Journal C. H. of A, Page 183, of copy, p. 171 of Original.

On reading the fifth paragraph of the Govrs. Speech relating to Col. Moore.

Ordered: That Col. James Moore be desired by a letter under Mr. Speaker's hand to lay before the House, the Journal of his proceedings in the late War against the Rebels of North Carolina ("")

"Will his journal be found, as that of Barnwell was, after nearly 200 years ?

Ibid., Thursday, December 3, 1713, Page 195 of copy, 180 of original.

Ordered:

That Col. James Moore's Journal be read, which was read accordingly:

And upon reading the same, together with a Letter sent to him by Col. Thoms. Pollock, President of North Carolina:

Resolved:

That the thanks of this House be given to Col. James Moore for his great services in the late expedition against the Indian Enemies of North Carolina, and that Col. Robert Daniell & Maj. Geo. Evans acquaint him therewith

Ordered:

That the sum of One hundred Pounds, current money be paid out of the Publick Treasury unto Col. James Moore, as a further reward for his said services, over and above what is already allowed him from the Publick for the same; and that Col. Robert Daniell & Majr Geo. Evans acquaint him therewith

Ibid., Saturday, December 5, 1713, Page 205 of copy, p. 190 of original.

Col. Robt. Daniell acquainted the House that Col. James Moore is in Town, and he and Majr. Geo. Evans being ordered by this House to give him the thanks of the same.

Ordered:

That Col. Robert Daniell & Maj. Geo. Evans give him the thanks of this House in the following words

Sir:

The Commons of this Genl. Assembly being justly acquainted with the happy success of the Forces under your command in the late Indian War against those formidable Rebels of North Carolina and how much that success (under the Providence of God) is owing to your prudent conduct, & intrepid valor and resolution; Have therefore sent us to wait on you with their thanks for those and eminent services; and as well to congratulate with you on an occasion which adds no less glory to yourself, than reputation to the arms of this Province, as to acknowledge that you have fully answered their expectations, and acquitted yourself of the Trust reposed in you (both as a soldier and General) with the utmost discretion & bravery; As also to assure you, that they will always retain a grateful remembrance of the Great things you have done in their service; and that they have appointed you a present of One hundred pounds as a farther instance of their esteem and satisfaction

Col. Robert Daniel & Majr. Geo. Evans, reported to the House that (according to order) they had given Col. James Moore the Thanks of this House, and farther delivered to him what they had in charge; Who expressed himself highly satisfied with the Honour & favour done him by this House, to whom he returns thanks for the same.

Ibid., Thursday, May 13, 1714, page 257 of copy, p. 230 of original.

Ordered:

That the Publick, Receiver for the time being pay out of the Publick Treasury, the sum of sixteen for the use of four Indians that signalized themselves in the late expedition against the Indian Enemies of North Carolina and that the Rt. Honl. the Governor or Col. James Moore have the disposal and distribution of the said sum amongst those Indians, and draw on the said Publick Receiver for the same.

Ibid., Tuesday, June 8, 1714, page 274 of copy, original, page 240.

Read:

\* \* \* The Petition of Theophilus Hastings, and the Peticon of Cornelius Sullivant, relating to their several Publick services in North Carolina:

These were referred to a committee for report.

A LETTER FROM JOHN LAURENS TO HIS UNCLE  
JAMES LAURENS.<sup>1</sup>

*Addressed:* James Laurens Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
to the Care of Mess Neufville  
Bristol.

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24 October, 1776.

My Dear Uncle

Last night I had the pleasure of forwarding you a letter from my Father—the substance of what he writes to me dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, is as follows, & I shall be more particular as in a P. S. of 17<sup>th</sup>. my Father mentions his being unable to write fully to you.

I<sup>st</sup> My Letters by M<sup>r</sup>. Reid are acknowledged; that sent by way of Virginia, miscarried — Speaking of his Journey to Georgia my Father says, “at W. Savannah, B. Island, and N. Hope I found that amon<sup>t</sup> of thirteen hundred barrels of Rice—which I caused to be removed to places less exposed—where that great value still remains—the Georgians for the most part were hearty in the Cause of Liberty, none more so than the McIntoshes—Lachlan is Colonel of a Regiment upon Continental Establishm<sup>t</sup> his sons are Subalterns; his Brother Captain of Rangers, in a word the Country is Military.

My Negroes there are to a Man attached to me, so are all of mine in this Country—not one has attempted to desert. many hundreds of that Colour have been stolen by the Servants of K. G. 3<sup>d</sup>. You know my Dear Son I abhor Slavery, I was born in a Country in which Slavery had been established by British parliaments and the Laws of the Country for Ages before my Existence—I found the

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<sup>1</sup>This letter contains a long quotation from a letter of Henry Laurens to his son John, and is of the same period but of later date, than the series of letters printed in volumes 3, 4, & 5 of this magazine.

Christian Religion and Slavery growing under the same Authority and Cultivation. I nevertheless dislike it— in former days there was no combatting the prejudices of Men, supported by Interest— the day I hope is approaching, when from principles of Gratitude and Justice, every Man will strive to be foremost in complying with the Golden Rule. £20000 Stg. would my Negroes produce if sold at Auction tomorrow— I am not the man who enslaved them, they are indebted to Englishmen for that favour, nevertheless I am devising means for manumitting many of them and for cutting off the Entail of Slavery, great Powers oppose me, the Laws and Customs of my Country, my own and the avarice of my Countrymen— what will my Children say if I deprive them of so much Estate? these are difficulties but not insuperable. I hope to receive your advice and Assistance in this affair in good Time.

I finish'd my Journey going round by Mepkin, and return'd the 1<sup>st</sup>. June, half an hour after I enter'd my House Intelligence was brot of the Fleet at Anchor without the Bar— Upon the tremendous Range of 55 Sail of Hostile Ships— I thought it my Duty to add to the Dignity of V. President of the Colony (now State) the several offices of Engineer, Superintendent of works, &c. I who you know had resolved never again to mount a Horse, I who thought it impossible for me to gallop five miles in a day, was seen for a month and more on the back of a lively Nag at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 in the morning sometimes galloping 20 miles before Breakfast, and often sitting the Horse 14 Hours in 18— and I have recounted all this particularly that you may judge of my Health— The president was as active and useful as a Man could be, all except a few Tories, and a few of a worse Stamp whom I call property Men, shew'd a true Love of Country— Chas. Town was soon inclosed with Lines, trenches and Redoubts, the Wharves were clear'd of all Incumbrances, Streets barricaded, Retrenchments within, Batteries erected at practicable Landings above the Town—Thousands came in from the Country from N. Carolina and Virginia— Gen'. Lee,

and the Brigadier Armstrong and Howe (to all of whom we are much indebted,) arrived at a Critical time— Lee was at first sight displeased with Fort Sulivant, and was for abandoning it— however that could not be done without Loss of the Stores, he advised some Amendments, gave Orders and his presence in the beginning of the Action, to which if we do not altogether owe the honor of the 28<sup>th</sup> June, we are certainly greatly indebted. At the approach of the ships, the Rampart and parapet of Ft. Johnston, where Coll<sup>o</sup> Gadsden commanded were cover'd by Officers and Soldiers, anxious for the Sister Fortress, and ready to second her Efforts— the Batteries round the Town were mann'd, Guns loaded &c troops of Regulars and Militia properly station'd to oppose Landing, Engines at proper Places for extinguishing Fires in the Town— every appearance of a Determination to give Gen<sup>l</sup> Grant the Lie, it was the fortune of his old Friend Will Moultrie to speak first, and he monopolized the Glory of the day. The Active was the last of the Enemy's Fleet on the Coast— she went with a Tendor to Bull's Island landed 40 white and 20 black men, kill'd by platoon firing a few head of Cattle, augmented their black Guards by stealing Six Negroes; and went off— After the Attack on Sullivant's Island seconded by the Ravages and Murders in our West Frontier by the Cherokee Indians I believe there were few Men who had not lost all Inclination for renewing our former Connexion with your King &c —

On the 2<sup>d</sup> Inst. a Courier arrived from Philadelphia and brought a Declaration of the 4<sup>th</sup> July— by the Representatives of the 13 United Colonies, that from thence forward they should be "free and independent States;" this was proclaimed in C. Town with great Solemnity attended by a Procession of President, Councils, Genls. Assembly, Officers Civil and Military—amidst loud Acclamations of Thousands. The Sword of State which I have seen Unsheath'd in Declarations of War against France was unsheath'd and borne in a Declaration of War against Geo. 3<sup>d</sup>.

The Indians and particularly the Cherokees had amus'd



us by Talks— but suddenly the treacherous Devils headed by White Men and push'd on by Ministerial Agents made an Inroad upon our Settlements burn'd several Houses and Murder'd about Sixty Persons chiefly Women and Children. Coll<sup>o</sup>. Andrew Williamson in South, Brigadier Rutherford in North Carolina and a large Command in Virginia marche'd against the Savages. we are not inform'd what Rutherford and the Virginians have done—Coll<sup>o</sup>. Williamson has driven back the Indians of the lower Townes, kill'd as many as could be come at, and has taken among prisoners no less than 15 White men— he has destroyed Senneca, Warachy, Estatohee, Keowee and Sugar Town; at the Entrance of Senecca, Coll<sup>o</sup>. Williamson suffer'd from an Ambuscade, his Horse was kill'd under him by two Shot. M<sup>r</sup> Salvador whose Death is universally regretted was kill'd by his side, eight Men wounded, two of whom soon died. He nevertheless rallied his Troops attak'd the Savages, and beat them out of their Town, a Town 4 Miles long, after destroying which, he proceeded on his March—

The Insurrections of the back Country have been happily quel'd, hundreds of prisoners instructed in the nature of the Dispute with the Mother Country— converted and sent home— Some of the most tenacious, and some whose Influence made them of Consequence, have freely taken the Oath of fidelity to the United Colonies, and offer'd their services as Volunteers against the Indians—

The Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Cooper<sup>1</sup> gave offence to his Parish and has been dismiss'd— The King's officers are confined to the post Masters House—Coll<sup>o</sup> Howarth and the Collector are at large on their Parole— W<sup>m</sup>. Wragg remains at his Plantation. lately James Brisbane and some others who had sign'd the Association & acknowledged the Justice of the American Cause, but refus'd to do any Thing which might endanger thir *property* in case of Conquest by the English, these *Property* Men were sent to Cheraw Goal. The Success of 28<sup>th</sup> June made some Converts, and those Gentlemen in particular advanced so far as to consent to bear

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<sup>1</sup> Rector of St. Michaels.

arms, take the Test Oath &c but still under the Obedience, to avail themselves of the Plea of Compulsion and save Property— Such Men deserve no Station of Honour on either Side— I have no pity for them, while I sincerely commiserate every suffering Candid Man tho my Enemy.

Mrs. Stuart Wife of the Cruel Superintendent who had no Pity for Innocent Women and Children in the back Country— has been set at Liberty the View of confining her being only to prevent if possible the Blow in the Back Country—”

I have just Room to add with inexpressible Joy that my dear Father has given me Leave to return, and that I am preparing to revisit my native Soil— Upon that Subject and others of great Consequence I wish to have some conversation with my Dear Uncle— and I shall make some proposals for an Interview in my next— My Love to you all from your affectionate

J. Laurens.

Well's Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Action is republish'd in the English papers.

M<sup>rs</sup> Parsons desires as a very great Favour to have some Money advanced to her here, to be repai'd by her Brother in Carolina— She complains of being in very great Want.

*Endorsed:* John Laurens

London 24 Octob<sup>r</sup>. 1776

w<sup>th</sup> Extracts from H—L's

Letter Aug<sup>th</sup> 1776.

HISTORICAL RELATION OF FACTS DELIVERED  
BY LUDOVICK GRANT, INDIAN TRADER, TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Charleston Probate Court.. Book 1754-1758, p. 301.]

In obedience to your Commands to acquaint you with all that I know or have heard concerning any Surrender of the Country of the Cherokees to the Crown of Great Britain in 1729 or at any other time, and also anything relative to any Surrender or sale of all or any part of Their Lands at any time before or since I have lived among them I take the liberty to lay before you the following Memorial In which I have been careful to Insert nothing but what I know to be true and what I am ready to attest upon Oath.

It is about thirty year's since I went into the Cherokee Country where I have resided ever Since, during that time I have Corresponded with the several Governours of this Province. And I have directions to communicate all occurrences of any Consequence or what ever was Proper the Government should be made acquainted with. And agreeably there to I have often written & sometimes received letters from them. I have also been acquainted with the headmen in every part of the Nation, and as I speak their language I have been often Consulted by them about their affairs, and I flatter myself I have thereby had opportunity of serving my Country by explaining things & preventing misunderstandings.— I may therefore Say with great certainty that if ever there had been any such Surrender I must have heard of it, but I never head of any such thing, nor do I believe that Such thing was ever proposed to them till lately. I fancy the transaction alluded to is what happened when <sup>1</sup>Sir Alexander Comings was in the Cherokees. Or

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<sup>1</sup> The sketch of Sir Alexander Cuming, or Cumming, in the Dictionary of National Biography, calls him chief of the Cherokees, and states that: In 1729 he was led, by a dream of his wife's, to undertake a voyage to America, with the object of visiting the Cherokee mountains

when he carried over 6 or 7 of them to London tho it did not happen in the year 1729 but in the following year. And as I know more of that matter than any man now living I shall lay before you a full account of it. Sir Alexander had resided sometime in Carolina, and intending to return to England, he was desirous first to see the Cherokee country. I resided then in the town of great Telliguo in that nation, And my business calling me to Charlestown I had got the length of Keowee which is about 150 Miles from where I live and I there met with Sir Alexander just arrived from Carolina. He acquainted me and some of the other Traders who where going down that he had no Errand but to see the Country And that he would continue there but a few days requesting us to return with him,

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on the borders of South Carolina and Virginia. He left England 13 Sept., arrived at Charles Town Dec. 5, and on March 11 following he began his journey to the Indian's country. April 3, 1730 he was "by the unanimous consent of the people he was made lawgiver, commander, leader, and chief of the Cherokee nation, and witness of the power of God, at a general meeting at Nequisee [Nequasse], in the Cherokee mountains." . . . Extracts from his journal, giving an account of his transactions with the Indians and his explorations in the Cherokee mountains, were published in the London *Daily Journal*, of Oct. 8, 1730. He returned to Charles Town April 13, 1730, accompanied by seven Indian Chiefs of the Cherokee nation, and on June 5, arrived at Dover in the Fox man-of-war; on the 18th he was allowed to present the chiefs to George II in the royal chapel at Windsor, and four days later laid his crown at the feet of the king, when the chiefs laid also their four scalps to show their superiority over their enemies, and five eagle tails as emblems of victory (*Daily Journal*, June 8, 12, and 20, 1730). The proceedings of the chiefs while in England excited the greatest interest (see *Daily Journal* and *Daily Post*, June to October 1730, passim). Shortly before they returned to their country, Cuming drew up an 'Agreement of Peace and Friendship,' which he signed with them on 29 Sept. at his lodgings in Spring Gardens, in the name of the British nation, and with the approval of the board of trade. . . . By this time some reports seriously affecting Cuming's character had reached England. In a letter from South Carolina, bearing date 12 June 1730, an extract from which is given in the *Eccho, or Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, for 16 Sept., he is directly accused of having defrauded the settlers of large sums of money and other property by means of fictitious promissory notes. He does not seem to have made any answer to these charges, which, if true, would explain his subsequent ill-success and poverty. The government turned a deaf ear to all of his proposals, which included schemes for paying off eighty millions of the national debt by settling three million Jewish families in the Cherokee mountains to cultivate the land, and for relieving the American colonies from Taxation by establishing numerous banks and a local currency.

and accompany him which accordingly we agreed to do. We dined that day all together at the house of Joseph Baker Trader in Keowee and at dinner some of the Traders mentioned, that these Indians was not then in the best disposition. At night Wee went to the Town house where all the Indians men & women met every night when They are not out hunting even the Headmen go there to partake of the diversion. After we had continued some time there Sir Alexander made a Speech, to the head men of the Town, Which I remember perfectly well having had occasion to hear him repeat the same Speech in every Town we went through. Viz that he was one of the Great King Georges Children but was not sent either by the Great King or any of his Governors— that he was no public person and only came for his own private Satisfaction to see their Country, And that he would Drink the King's health hoping that all persons would pledge him which he accordingly did upon his knee desiring us to follow his Example and Wee Desired the Indians to do so. Upon which Sir Alexander said it was easy to make them all good Subjects, but I must not omit a Circumstance pretty Extraordinary, Sir Alexander carried with him into the Town house his Gun, his Cutlass and a pair of pistols, and one of the Traders telling that the Indians never came there armed, and did not like that any should, He answered with a Wild look, that his intention was if any of the Indians had refused the King's health to have taken a brand out of the fire that Burns in the middle of the room and have set fire to the house. That he would have guarded the door himself and put to death every one that endeavored to make their Escape that they might have all been consumed to ashes. This strange speech which I and the other Traders heard him make, did not give some of them who were to have been of the party a very favourable opinion of him, so they concluded it would be saffer for them to stay and leave him and me to pursue our Journey which accordingly we did next morning, and passing thro' all the Towns betwixt that and Telliguo where I lived. He seldom staid above

two or three hours, never above a night at any place, whenever any Indian met us, as it is their Custom to shake hands— Sir Alexander would take his name down in his pocket book saying that he had made a Friend of him. From Telliguo we rode over to Tannassee and afterwards returned by Neguasae Where several Traders met us and a good many Indians. Sir Alexander had been informed of all the Ceremonies that are used in making a head beloved man, of which there are a great many in this nation. They are called Ouka, and as we translate that word King, so we call the Cap the he wears upon that occasion his Crown, it resembles a wig and is made of Possum's hair Dyed Red or Yellow, Sir Alexander was very desirous to see one of them, and there being none at that Town One was sent for to some other Town, He Expressed Great Satisfaction at Seeing of it, and he told the Indians that he would carry it to England and give it to the great King George, He again repeated what he had said at Keowee and the other Towns. That he was one of King George's Children and came to see their Country, that he was soon going over the Great Water and if any of them would go with him to see England he would Carry them— this, was what passed at that meeing, I was there present the whole time and am positive that there was not the least word spoke about Surrendering any lands. I know all the people that went over to England well, I know they had no Commission of authority from the Nation to give away any of their land, and I know they had no power or right in themselves to do it, I was present when they returned from England and when the presents they Brought over with them were distributed and heard them make their report of all that they had seen but I never heard one word about their Surrendering their Country on the Contrary They brought with them a written paper or Parchment which I have seen and read the title of which is Articles proposed or proposals made by the Lords of Trade to the Cherokees, and there is the answer of the Cherokees to these proposals but not the least tendency towards any Surrender of the

Land, and I shall next give an account of a Transaction that will put that matter out of doubt.— Some of the Cherokees not long after the arrival of these people were Guilty of great irregularitys, and had seized on many of the goods belonging to the Traders refusing to give satisfaction for the same. So that this Government was obliged to withdraw the trade from them, and to call all the Traders out of the Nation, But the Indians immediately applied to Virginia who instantly sent goods to supply them. But this Government having notice that they were to come in by the Catawbaw Nation sent several people to stop them among whom I was one. The Cherokees having then no other resources were obliged to make their submission & accordingly came into Charlestown for that purpose. The Government used them well, & purchased a small spot of ground from them near Toogaleu to build a Fort upon. Mr. Johnston was then Governor who had been with them all the time that they were in England and knew every Transaction relating to them there. He came out with them in the ship and would never certainly have purchased a small spot of their Land from them had they Surrendered the whole to his Majesty when they were in England. The assembly also would have scrupled paying anything for it, but this transaction was in Presence of the Governor, Council and Assembly, and happened a year or two only after the return of the people who had been in England.

The next Circumstance that I shall take notice of as having relation to their Lands is of a very extraordinary nature, it is what was transacted by one <sup>1</sup>Pryber who

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<sup>1</sup> The South-Carolina Gazette, Monday, August 15th, 1743.

Extract of a Letter from Frederica in Georgia,

"The Creek Indians have at last brought Mr. Priber Prisoner here; he is a very extraordinary Kind of a Creature; he is a little ugly Man, but speaks almost all Languages fluently, particularly English, Dutch, French, Latin and Indian; he taks very prophanely against all Religions, but chiefly against the Protestant; he was setting up a Town at the Foot of the Mountains among the Cherokees, which was to be a City of Refuge for all Criminals, Debtors, and Slaves who would fly thither from Justice or their Masters. There was a Book found upon him of his own Writing ready for the Press, which he owns and glories in, and believes it is by this Time privately printed, but will not tell where; it demonstrates the Manner in which the

Called himself a German but was certainly an Agent for the French, He went up from Amelia Township to the Cherokee Nation, and lived in the Town of Telliguo, and being a great Scholar he soon made himself master of their Tongue, and by his insinuating manner Indeavoured to gain their hearts, he trimm'd his hair in the indian manner & painted as they did going generally almost naked except a shirt & a Flap, he told these people that they had been strangely deluded, that they had been tricked out of a great part of their Land by the English, That for the future they should make no Concession to them of any kind but should profess an equal regard both for the French & English, and should trade with both upon the same footing, which would be their greatest security for they would then be courted & caressed & receive presents from both. This Doctrine was very taking among the Indians as he endeavoured that all he said should be. He proposed to them a new System or plan of Government, That all things should be in common amongst them, that even their Wives should be so and that the Children should be looked upon as the Children of the public and be taken care of as such & not by their natural parents, That they should move the chief seat of Government to a place nearer the french called Coosawattee, where in ancient times a Town had stood belonging to the Cherokees, And that they shoul'd admit into their Society Creeks & Catawbaws, French & English, all Colours and Complexions, in short all who were of These principles, which were truly such as had no principles at all. But he inculcated most into the minds of the Indians a great care & Jealousy for their Lands, and that they should keep the English at a distance from them. This produced a very extraordinary letter to this Government

Futigives are to be subsisted, and lays down the Rules of Government which the town is to be governed by; to which he gives the Title of Paradiç; He enumerates many whimsical Privileges and natural Rights, as he calls them, which his citizens are to be entitled to, particularly dissolving Marriages and allowing Community of Women, and all Kinds of Licentiousness; the Book is drawn up very methodically, and full of learned Quotations; it is extremely wicked, yet has several Flights full of Invention, and it is a Pity So Much Wit is applied to so bad Purposes."



from the Indians which was written by Pryber & signed by him as Prime Minister.— This first opened the Eyes of the Government, and shewed them the great danger of his continuing any longer there, and accordingly they sent up letters to me desiring that I would do my endeavour to have him apprehended & sent down, I well knew the Impossibility of seizing him without their leave and the difficulty of doing it without their assistance. I therefore endeavored to prevail with Moytoy who was then the head of the Nation to Give Orders to some of his people to Seize him and I promised him a very great present for it. He thanked me and said he would accept of the present and said that he would permit me to apprehend him, and he believed none of his People would find fault with it, but that they would not deliver to another people any Person who had taken shelter in their Country. however this did not discourage me to desist, and I sometime after went up into the Townhouse with a Resolution to try what could be done, but I found that he was well apprized of my design and laughed at me desiring me to try in so insolent a manner that I could hardly bear with it, and I told him although I knew the Indians would not permit me to Carry him down to be hanged Yet they would not find fault I hoped if I should throw him into the Fire, which I certainly would do if he gave me any further Provocation.

I was then deeply Engaged in Trade and saw the great ill conveniency of my Intermeddling any more in this matter upon which I wrote to the Government and represented to them the difficulty of doing it and that I was obliged for the reason above to decline it. Soon after which Coll: Fox was sent up upon the same service with several persons to attend and assist him, and having endeavored by several letters & messages to decoy & draw him out of Town but all in Vain, He at Length laid hold of him in the Townhouse, for which he had like to have suffered. The Indians took it very much amiss, and told him that as the Country was their own they might do in it what they thought proper, that they might receive any person and

give him Protection, and would permit none others to force him away that whoever attempted it deserved punishment, But as this was the first fault of that kind it should be forgiven Wishing him to get out of their Country directly. Pryber Continued to have many conferences with the Indians in favours of the French, and at Length he went over to the Halbama. Fort, and was to have gone to Moville to transact some business of Importance but the Creek indian Traders were greatly alarm'd and they prevailed with their Indians to try to apprehend him which they accordingly did, and his Negro who Jumped into the River in order to make his escape they shot dead. Pryber was afterwards sent down to Georgia with all his papers and died in Goal there. Thus ended the famous Pryber after he had lived about three years in the Cherokee Nation, a most Notorious Rogue & inniquitous fellow who if he had been permitted to have lived much longer in that Country would undoubtedly have drawn that nation over to the French Interest— But notwithstanding of his death The French did not drop their design or lay aside hopes of having that Country, but sent in other agents from the Mississippi, who preached pretty much the same doctrine namely that it was good for them to live well both with French and English, to treat them alike and to Trade with them upon the same footing, That this was the way to receive presents from both and to have plenty of goods sent into their nation from all quarters. In Short it was to have two strings to their Bow, and as the French and English just broke out in War with one another they should sell them or give them a piece of ground to build a strong house upon that they might be safe in their Persons and property from the English. But your Excellencys happy journey to 96 spoiled all the french Schemes for soon after the Indian called the Blackdogg struck his hatchett in one of ther heads & threw him into the River, and the other was shot and wounded in the Breast by one of his own people and went off.—

The next Circumstance that I shall mention is your pur-



chasing a Tract of Land from them in the year 1746 or 1747. Col: Pawley was sent up as agent for that purpose and Capt. Haig [?] & Capt Fairchild with 8 or 10 more were sent to attend & assist him, it cost a great expense to the Government, and these Gentlemen found it very difficult & were at great pains before they could prevail with the Indians to part with it tho' that land lay a hundred miles from their Nation The sale was made by the Lower Towns only, And they were many months about it, and after all Coll: Pawley was told by Connocautee that he had been doing nothing and that the Lower Towns had no right to sell these Lands for tho they lay nearest them Yet they belonged to the nation in general & could not \* \* \* without their consent—

that he had received no part of the price nor h' \* \* \* been consulted about it, It is several years ago since your Excellency first communicated to me your design of procuring a Grant or Surrender of all their lands to the King But I did not flatter you that it would be easy obtained, at first I thought it Impossible because I well knew the pains the French had taken to purchase a small Spot from them and I never entertained any hopes of your success till I heard the speech which the Indian made you at the Fort in Keowee. I was present when you Purchased that piece of ground whereon the Fort Stands and I remember that tho' one of the headmen offered you that land for nothing yet you refused to accept of it, till he had consulted the other headmen of the Lower Towns who were at home, I saw the goods delivered that you paid as the price of it, and was a subscribing Witness to the Conveyance it was Executed by the head men in the Fort, and one of them made the following Speech. "This Fort has been often "Promised to be built but I never Expected to live to see "it done but mine Eyes now see it, and my heart is Glad. "it is entirely owing to you And I thank you for it, I am "going to give a great talk but I shall not make it long, I "shall end before sun down formerly all this land on all

"hands belonged to the red people no White men had a  
 "right to any part of it, at length a Ship came over  
 "the great water and the people who were in it desired  
 "leave to come on Shore and as they were few in number  
 "we thought there could be no great danger from them,  
 "They then asked a bit of Land to plant upon which we  
 "Gave them, but soon they Crept further up, and then a  
 "little further till we began to fear there would be no  
 "stopping of them, But at last they built a house at the  
 "Congrees, and we Concluded that that was to be their  
 "utmost limits and We were Satisfied it should be so, but  
 "sometime after they came to Saludy and then to 96, and  
 "now your Excellency is come up this length I shall be  
 "glad that \* \* & my people live in Friendship with  
 "King George & his people but he lives a great way from  
 "us, there is the great Water between us and I am told he  
 "has land enough of his own, You are very near us there  
 "is nothing but a little bit of wood between you & us  
 "I have often come backwards & forwards and think it  
 "nothing, and your Excellency has also come up here and  
 "I hope you will return in Safety, and will frequently come  
 "and see us, Wee are a poor people and have nothing to give  
 "you, the little piece of Land that I now Give you is as  
 "nothing, it is like a small bit Cut off from a great piece of  
 "Cloth it is hardly worth your acceptance but, I Propose,  
 "Soon to go round the whole Nation to every Town in it,  
 "and to get them to give up all their lands to you. To  
 "which you answered 'That you had no use for their Lands  
 "and that it would be of no service to their nation to give  
 "them to you, but if they would give them to the Great  
 "King, He would defend the Lands & prevent their being  
 "conquered by the French or other Ennemies.'" The next  
 Circumstance that gave me hopes of your Success was the  
 behaviour of the Indians when your letter was read to them  
 pressing them to give all their lands to the Great King I was  
 present at that meeting — in Consequence of the letter that  
 you had written to me and the other traders to use our  
 utmost Endeavours to prevail with the Indians to aggree

to your proposal and M<sup>r</sup>. Beam—\*\*\* M<sup>r</sup>.\*\*\* and M<sup>r</sup>. Elliot & many other Traders were then present the day that your Excellency's letter was taken into consideration by the Indians. They Seemed to agree to what you desired, and acknowledged that it would be for their own good & safety, and resolved to write a letter to you to that purpose next day, but when that came many of them were of another mind, We Concluded that they had been dealt with in the night time by some of the White people who are Notorious Rogues and live there because they are out of the reach of the Law, But perhaps it might have been because all the head men were not present, and since I have been at Saludy and saw them give up their Lands there I am persuaded it was because old Hop wanted to do it himself and in the presence of all his people, and it is very happy that it was not done at that meeting at Chotte, for probably your Excellency might have rested Satisfied with that, and not taken any further trouble but the Nation would never have thought it so binding upon them nor would they have been so generally satisfied with it Whereas being done in a formal manner at Saludy and in the presence of all the head men & head Warriors There is not one person in the whole nation who is not pleased with it and who will not fight to the last drop of their blood to defend the title that they made to his Majesty. And I am truly of the opinion That if any Claim had been laid to their lands as being the property of his Majesty before that surrender at Saludy it might have been attended with ill Consequences and might have induced them to have given Some part to the French to Convince us that they were their own, Where as they are now sensible that it is out of their power to do so, For when Connacautee the Chief returned to his Nation from that meeting he stopt at the several Towns as he passed thro' the Nation, and gave very good talks to all his people telling them that there must no longer be any Complaints against the English for settling on their lands for they had no longer any lands that they Properly call their own, They had given them all to the

great King George upon whose goodness it would now depend to permit them to live there themselves.

Lud: Grant—

Ludovick Grant a Trader to the Cherokee nation of Indians being duly Sworn made oath that the foregoing narrative by him delivered to His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina & containing fifteen pages every part thereof is true.

Sworn before me this 12<sup>th</sup>

of January 1756—

P<sup>r</sup>Leigh.

A Conversation between his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina and Chuconnunta a head man of the Cherokees Whose name formerly was Ouconecaw.

Gov'. I have heard you often mention your having been in England and your having seen the great King George, and your talking with his beloved men are there any of your Countrymen Who went over with you now alive?

Indian. Not one they are every one dead— I am the only Cherokee now alive who was in England or that Saw the Great King George.

Gov'. Can you Recollect what induced you to go to England or what passed when you was there?

Indian. It is a great while ago but I remember every thing as if it had happened yesterday and if you please to hear it I shall give you an account of it & shall not be long, A Person came up to our Nation from the Country whom the Traders called a great man & a Warriar, He rode thro' most of our Towns and desired a Meeting of many of our Headmen, and accordingly they agreed to meet him in one of the Towns near the middle of our nation, I was present at that meeting

and heard everything that passed, I remember he said that he was one of King Georges Children, and that he intended soon to go over the great Water to England but before he went he had a Curiosity to see our Country, That unless he had come he could not have believed that We were so poor & naked & so much Want of everything, that he was sure if the Great King George knew it, He would take pity on our condition & would give us Some Cloaths and that when he went should go over the great Water, He would take care to inform him truly of it, But that it would have much better effect if some of us would go along with him. But after some questions were asked about England and how far it might be to it not one of our people would consent to go and so the meeting broke up and every man returned to his own house. At night M<sup>r</sup> Wiggan the Interpreter came to the house where I was, and told me that the Warrior had a particular favour for me, and that if I would Consent to go he would be indifferent whither any other Went; and Mr<sup>r</sup>. Wiggan pressed me very much to accept of his Invitation. I was then a young man but I thought it right to Consider before I spoke, I told him that I understood England was a great Way off. That I would be long in going there I should be detained there a Considerable time, and would be long in returning, and I did not know how I should get back. But he assured me that the Distance was very much magnified and that I might be back at the end of the Summer or at least some time in the Fall, Upon which assurance I agreed to go: Early next morning One of our people came to me and asked if what he had heard was true, That I had Promised to go to England I acquainted him that I had and that I would be as good as my Word, He then told me that neither he nor any other had intended to have gone but since I was to go That I should not go alone, for that he would accompany me and that he knew of Two or three more

that he could persuade to go accordingly they were spoke to and agreed making in all Six and we Immediately got ready & soon set off, But before We Reached Charlestown We met Six of our people returning from the Catawba Nation, and the leader of that Gang asked us whither we had any Business or had been sent for to Charlestown We acquainted him that We had no Business, But that a Warriar had been up in our Nation, and had promised to carry us to see England, and that we were going there. He replied that he had heard much of England and wanted to see it, and would make one with us and desired the five people who were with him to return to the Nation, Before we reached England he asked us if we had anything to communicate to the great King or any message to deliver from the Nation. We told him we had not we were only going to see England for our own pleasure, But he said that no doubt many questions Would be asked us when we came before the Great King George, and that therefore it would be proper to fix upon one who should be the Speaker, that tho' I was the first person Who had agreed to go Yet as I was the Youngest of the Company it would not be right, that I should be the Speaker and therefore Oukayula Was appointed.

Gov'. Can you recollect whither the Warriar who carried you over proposed anything about your Surrendering or giving your Lands to the Great King when he was in your Country or did the Great King or any of his beloved men when you were in England ever propose any such matter?

Indian I am certain There was no such matter ever mentioned either by the Warriour in our Country or any of our people nor was it ever thought of, and I am equally certain that there was no Proposal of that kind made while we were in England either by the Great



King George or any of his beloved men, nor had we power to agree to any Such Proposal, nor did I ever hear that question asked till now, I understand so much that if our Country had been given away then we could not have given it to you. I remember the Talk we had in England perfectly well, that we would be one with the white people in War, That is if they assisted us in our wars against our Ennemies We would assist them against their Ennemies, but for our Lands they never would have been given but for the great pains you have taken with our people and for your going to our nation and building a Fort there and in particular for your meeting our head man at Saludy and promising to build a Fort —

Richard Smith—

Richard Smith one of the Traders to the Cherokee Nation of Indians being duly Sworn made oath, That the annexed four pages of paper contains the Substance of a conversation lately had between his Exe<sup>r</sup>. The Go<sup>r</sup> of South Carolina & Chuconuto and that all the answers & sayings of Chuconunto were truly interpreted & repeated by him this Deponent as the same were delivered by the s<sup>d</sup> Indian & was therein set furth.

Sworn before me

this 12 of Jan<sup>r</sup> 1756

P Leigh.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

Copley's Picture of Mr. and Mrs. Izard— The following letters from the Manigault Collection are of interest in connection with the large double portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Izard, formerly the property of the Manigault Family of Charleston, and now in the Museum of Fine Arts, in Boston.

[No. 1.]

*Addressed* Cha<sup>r</sup>. I Manigault Esq.

Charleston

S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina

P<sup>r</sup> Sheffield }  
via Lpool }

*Duplicate.* Original P<sup>r</sup>. S. Jenkins

---

London, 6 June 1831

Chas. I. Manigault Esq<sup>r</sup>

Charleston, S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina,

My dear Sir,

Yours of 28 March was rec<sup>d</sup>. last month and I delayed a reply till I should hear from M<sup>r</sup>. Copley—which I have just done thro' Mr. Winslow the gentleman I saw before— M<sup>r</sup>. Copley will consent to Sell the picture to you for 50 Guineas which I have agreed to give if it is in good condition.— The ground they assign for naming this price, is that it was originally to have been painted for that sum, and they waive interest charges &c.— There is no frame to it, I am told; but it is rolled up and put by and M<sup>r</sup> Winslow will try and arrange a time for me to see it. I hope you will approve of this arrangement. . . .

I am

Yours truly

Petty Vaughn,

*Endorsed:* From Petty Vaughn London

5 July 1831.

[No. 2.]

*Addressed:* Cha<sup>r</sup> I. Manigault Esq.  
Care of Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Wragg, Middleton, & Co  
Charleston  
S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina

P<sup>r</sup>. Hibernia }  
via Lpool }

---

P<sup>r</sup>. Hibernia

London 14<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1831,

Cha<sup>r</sup> I. Manigault Esq.

Charleston, S. C.

My dear Sir

I have at length the pleasure to inform you that M<sup>rs</sup>. Copley has found the picture of your Grandfather and Grand mother Izard, painted by M<sup>r</sup> Copley in 1776: and I saw it on Tuesday last; & found it in such good order that I agreed to take it for you & have paid the £52 .. 10= or 50 Gs as stated in my last.— Tis very large; & a Case will cost 40/ or 45/ this with shipping Charges will bring it to about £60 which I will thank you to remit me a bill for that sum, or a letter of Credit for payment of the balance of my acc<sup>t</sup>. not exceeding £60.

I shall send the picture by the Columbia 25<sup>th</sup> unless I hear of a ship for Charleston,

There appears to be only one slight injury to the upper part of the picture, & not of any consequence. I have requested a letter, authenticating the production. It is a fine work, & corresponds with your description, except that a table is place between them. M<sup>r</sup>. I. is seated on a chair, & M<sup>rs</sup> I. on the Sofa,

M<sup>r</sup>. Vaughn unites with me in comp<sup>ts</sup> to you & M<sup>rs</sup> M.  
& I am Yr's Mo. truly

Petty Vaughn.

*Endorsed:*

From M<sup>r</sup>. Petty Vaughn London Nov<sup>r</sup> 1831 Respecting  
My Grandfather Izards Picture by Copley,

## NECROLOGY

Joseph Bryan, of Richmond Va., a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home "Laburnum," just outside of Richmond, November 20th, 1908.

Mr. Bryan was probably the best known citizen of Richmond, and was one of the most prominent men in the South. He was born at Eagle Point, Gloucester County August 13, 1845, and was the son of John Randolph Bryan and Elizabeth Tucker Coalter. He was a student at the University of Virginia at the out break of the War between the States, and entered the Confederate Service in 1863, taking active field service in 1864, when he joined Company D. of Col. John S. Mosby's command, and served continuously up to the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee; he was twice wounded in a Cavalry fight near Upperville Va.

Mr. Bryan was the owner of the Times Despatch of Richmond and was known in his own section as a doer of large things, and there are many large enterprises in the South to-day prospering through his ability and genius for organizing and conducting on a high business plane. Taking charge of the Richmond Locomotive Works he conducted it successfully and continued as managing director after its absorption by the American Locomotive Works. He was also a director in the Southern Railway, and at the time of reorganization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was selected as one of the directors. He was also a director in the Sloss-Sheffield Company and in the North Birmingham Land Company.

Mr. Bryan was recognized as one of the South's greatest philanthropists.

He married, Feb. 1, 1871, Miss Isabel Lamont Stewart, a daughter of Mr. John Stewart of "Brook Hill," Henrico County, and his wife Mary A Williamson, and had six children.

William Elliott Guerard, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home in Savannah, Ga., June 26, 1906.

He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 22, 1839, but moved to Savannah Ga., when a child. In 1860 he entered the State service, enlisting in Co. B. Savannah Volunteer Guards. He entered the service of the Confederate States in the same Company, 18<sup>th</sup> Ga. Bat. on Feby. 1, 1861. On July 12, 1863, he was made a sergeant at Battery Wagner, South Carolina, and on Sep. 18<sup>th</sup>: 1863, he was transferred as sergeant Major to Guerard's Light Battery, of which his brother Capt. John M. Guerard was commander.

He was made second Lieutenant of Guerards Battery on March 16, 1863, after the Battle of Olustee Fla. and on May 12, 1865, he surrendered the Battery at Greensboro N. C. and received his parole.

Mr. Guerard was in all the engagements on Morris Island and James and Sullivan Islands. He also served with the Cavalry Brigade of Gen. R. H. Anderson in Florida, and was in some of the engagements with McLaws Div. in S. C. and North Carolina. As a soldier he made a good record.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Leona Ross of Macon Ga. He is survived by his widow and six children, Mrs. John S. Schly, Mrs. Edward Simkins, Miss Anna Guerard, Mr. W. E. Guerard Jr, Miss Harriett Guerard, & Mr. F. Ross Guerard.

Mr. Guerard was descended from John Guerard one of the Huguenot emigrants who settled in South Carolina.

He was a man of force and integrity and was held in high regard by all who knew him.

## THE EDITORSHIP OF THE MAGAZINE.

With great regret the Publishing Committee of the magazine announce to its readers and subscribers that with the issue of October 1908 the connection of Mr. Alexander S. Salley Jr. with the magazine as editor came to a close. Just nine years ago Mr. Salley undertook at a most inadequate rate of compensation to begin in Charleston, the home city of our Society, a quarterly publication, which would bring into the light the stores of historical matter in our possession. In that period 2700 pages have been published in the nine volumes of the magazine as against 1800 pages published in all of the half century of the life of the Society up to that time. When it is recollected that the other publications, one and all, were brought out with the assistance of funds supplied by the State or the city of Charleston, while the magazine under his editorship has been self sustaining, the work which has been done will be appreciated. Rare indeed were his qualifications for his position. His industry was unflagging, his zeal untiring. With a knowledge of South Carolina history second to that of no living authority, with an absorbing passion for painstaking research, he unites a wonderful talent for telling the true from the false and the courage to maintain his opinion without fear of offending. When therefore a fact was stated, or a document published in the magazine, its truth was accepted, its genuineness was unquestioned. He knew what an historical magazine should be, and, within the limits, allowed by the means of the Society, he succeeded in bringing it up to his mark. It was evident to this committee from the very first that Mr. Salley would sooner or later be called to a more remunerative position, and when selected as Secretary of the State Historical Commission, they were prepared to see his editorship of the magazine come to an end. Yet, for three years, and without the least compensation, he continued his editorial work. At length however the arduous duties of his office in Columbia have compelled him reluctantly to give up his work with us.

With characteristic generosity however he has promised to assist us with his valuable advise as a member of the Publishing Committee and to give us from time to time for publication material which he has gathered. The magazine will sorely feel his loss. In Miss. Mabel Louise Webber, our efficient Secretary and Treasurer, who now takes up the additional duties of editor, we are sure that the magazine will have a faithful successor to Mr. Salley, quite resolved that the magazine shall not go backward in her hands. The cost of publication has increased enormously during the last year, and the work of supporting the magazine will not be an easy one. We are confident however that all will go well.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

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Journal of a Voyage to Charlestown in So. Carolina by Pelatiah Webster in 1765. Edited by Prof. T. P. Harrison, 1898. 50c.

The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Porcher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 40c.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume I to IX, 1900-1908. Unbound \$4.00.

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HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

*EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.*

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,  
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
Charleston, S. C.

# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. X.

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LETTERS FROM COMMODORE ALEXANDER

GILLON IN 1778 AND 1779.

*(Continued from the January number.)*

[4.]

Sir

As Contrary Winds & bad sailing of ye Vessel I set of for France induc'd me to take this Course in my way I have had some oppt' of judging how Americans may be rec<sup>d</sup> here & of what Utility this Port may be of to us, which is ye reason why I take ye liberty of addressing you also to inclose you a Packet rec<sup>d</sup> yesterday from his Excellency ye Gov' here for you— ye other letters I rec<sup>d</sup> for Mr de Miraller I tho't best to inclose to his friend Mr. G A Hall who might better know where he was than you cou'd. On my Arrival here I was rec<sup>d</sup> as all Strangers generally are that is give your Vessels what you want to prosecute your Voyage & then order you out without admitting you on shore, but finding one of my Vessels must be hove down I received my application for to Land with my Officers & on producing some Vouchers that was demanded I was admitted to land in this Village with permission to go to ye Havannah on part business only & then attended by an Adjutant 20 days has now past & ye Notre Dame returns this day— ye other Vessel is preparing & will compleat my Voyage in her if cannot obtain my principal request of which I have very little doubt tho still am positively denied.

I found my Opinion on the Experience I have of their Nation a short time will I think verify it— whereby I presume ye most of my business is over— this Port I cannot but think well calculated to lodge many Articles in that ye Continent wants in Spanish Bottoms as ye rout to here by of Abacoa (commonly called ye Hole in ye Rock) & so by ye \* \* \* \* \* over & along ye Bahama Bank is too uncertain for ye British Cruisers safe for ours by whom you could order any thing that is lodg'd here by your Order from Spain as you wanted it & your Vessels could be Careen'd & completely fitted out in a few days & ye distance from here to any of ye Southern States or even to Virginia is so trifling considering ye strong Current they carry with them from here that they run if in a few days & with very little risque, but I presume permission must be first procured from Spain for this, if not already obtained, Spars, Masts, & Naval Stores will allways be acceptable here & will pay ye Vessels Expences. Pardon me for troubling your Excellency, on a matter you very likely know much better than I can inform you on but as I am Abroad it is my duty to acq<sup>t</sup> you with any thing that I humbly conceive can be useful to America—When we are admitted free access to ye Town I am convinced we shall receive ye friendships that sundry worthy Visitors has offer'd us & it is with pleasure that notwithstanding ye formal objections I met with I assure your Excellency that even now every prudent American that will but patiently look around he will receive more attention & assistance than any other Stranger. please present my best respects to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Drayton, Matthews & Hudson & Admit me to Subscribe myself your Excellency's

Most Obed<sup>t</sup> hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

A Gillon

Reglé opposite to ye Havannah

Sept<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1778

To His Excellency

Henry Laurens Esq<sup>r</sup>

President of ye Honble

the Continental Congress.

[5.]

D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Your faithful Serv<sup>t</sup> overtook me here. he wou<sup>d</sup> have done it sooner but I find ye Roads so very bad that I left Hence this Morning at 8 A clock instead of 10 that I might by time make up for ye bad roads tho I left directions that I shou<sup>d</sup> be here till 2 o' clock & expected to sleep at Bently's to Night your Letter & other dispatches shall deliver on Arrival— I shou<sup>d</sup> not doubt your Memory or refresh it had you not permitted it in desiring me to remind you to favour me with a Letter of Access to your Consignees in Europe also for an Order of ye Loan Officer in S<sup>o</sup> Carolina for ye first annual advances I think it is best to trouble your honour seldom therefore apply for ye whole Order at once tho' shall use it only as purchase which mode may prevent disap<sup>t</sup> & trouble pardon me for troubling you on this Score & accept of my best thanks for your friendly interference in my behalf I most sincerely wish you every felicity & am with much truth

D<sup>r</sup> SirYou<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Alexander Gillon

M<sup>r</sup> Cullips Tavern 34 Miles from  
York Town 2<sup>d</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup>.

To the Honble

Henry Laurens

President of Congress.

[6.]

Sir

I did myself the pleasure to write you a few lines ye 18<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> per Capt. Hall of the Notre Dame since when have been occupied in trying to compleat my business here it wou<sup>d</sup> be the height of injustice in me if I did not Aver that every Assistance was given me here that I expected or desired and with the surest expectations of a speedy

Arrival I left this the 24<sup>th</sup> past in Company with 2 Packets and a Merchantman bound to Spain but a few hours after we was out a Gale of Wind commenced that lasted 7 days and prevented hoisting any boat out to visit our neighbors our Vessel suffered much part' when we was on the 29<sup>th</sup> within a few minutes of being Shipwreck'd in the height of this Gale which forc'd us to cut away our Main topmast and all thereto belonging to heave 6 of our Guns overboard to clear the decks and to try to get in here but we could not thus was kept out till the 3<sup>d</sup> Instant when we return'd almost a wreck they rec'd us with much friendship and immedly fav'd me with the needful to refit the Medley whereby she is now again ready to proceed once more and to morrow She with sundry vessels bound for Spain sail. I have little doubt of getting safe tho it is winter and less doubt about succeednig in Europe where I will try to purchase so as to hurry out by May— I am more and more Convinced of the Utility of this Port to America part' to the Southern States during our present War wherefore I again assure you that every Continental or State Vessel whose Commander properly attends to the method of this place without hurry will receive every attention and find it very Convenient to refit his Vessel here for which they should have a something to repay the Advances, I am happy in having had an opportunity of well knowing what is to be done here & in having experienced such attention to particularize wou'd tedious to you thus will only say that for allowg of disbts here on acct of Notre Dame and Medley Bills have been rec'd at Par on So Carolina or pay' in Phil' perhaps they may fall into the hands of friend from here who is now with you, whose family has made my residence here agreeable and tho his introduction have pav'd the way for others to face better than formerly permit me therefore to crave your and Congress attention to him whilst with you or your Vicinity Nothing seems to be left undone towards me they even delivered me every American Prisoner here if anything is now wanting here it is an Agent to be appointed by you here for your Business which Sanction wou'd be the means of every American being readify As-

sisted here and no Expense to Congress the Major or Governors Adjutants now Actually are Agents for much is left to them therefore if you will permit me the recommendation I think such an Appointm<sup>t</sup> useful and no one so properly prepared for it as the Active and I may safely say Acting Agent here Mr. Rafel de Lus Adjutant to the Governor and Major in the Kings service whose friendship not a little Assisted me but if he or any other person is appointed by you it will be necessary that he is Confirm'd by his King—Mr. Lee I presume may easily settle that & as Mr Lus holds his Post for life that he is so attached to America, so capable for dispatch I know none so fit for this important Post which if you deign to grant can do no harm but may much good the other Adjutant Don Diego de Barrera who also very much favoured me is willing to shew his Zeal by offering his service and proposes going your way wish he may be useful have craved him to Accept of a Letter to your Excellency to use in that case as you may think proper perhaps whilst I am in Europe & contracting for some Vessels may procure more if so and thereby I can serve Congress they and you may freely dispose of me as I am determined to ramsack every Corner in Europe, but will procure the Needful & tho we are long from Home it cou'd not be help'd as no Vessel sailed from here for Europe since I arriv'd here till 24<sup>th</sup> past please pres<sup>t</sup>. my best respects to Mr. Drayton Mr Mathews and Mr Hudson, I am with all due respect

Your Excellencys  
Most Ob<sup>t</sup>. & Most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
A Gillon.  
Havanna 16 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1778

To His Excellency  
Henry Laurens Esq<sup>r</sup>

[7.]

Gentlemen

As I flatter myself it will give you some satisfaction to hear ye prospect of ye Navy Officers of So. Carolina I

take ye liberty to acquaint you that Cap<sup>n</sup> Jonier after being taken by his own Crew & carried into Plymouth got here last Aug<sup>t</sup> with Mr. Spencer whom I intended as one of ye Marine Officers Mr Warters and Mr Doville after being taken have also got here & are intended as midshipmen all received much attention whilst in England, Capt Robeson with Mr Lindwaith, Morant and Coram arr<sup>d</sup>. here ye 31 Dec<sup>r</sup> in ye Snow Gustave of this Port that put in distress into ye Havana, Mr Theus a very promising Youth died with ye small pox a few days after her arrival here much do I lament his early fate as his Country woud've rec<sup>d</sup>. much Assistance from his [blank] Alibilities—I left Havanna ye 17 Nov<sup>r</sup>. & on ye 19 Jan<sup>r</sup> fell in with ye Count de Grasse fleet he imdly order'd a Frigate of 40 Guns to land me in ye first Port of this Kingdom I landed at Brest ye 25 Jan<sup>r</sup> with Mr [blank] & my Secretary & got here ye 4<sup>th</sup>. past & found abt. 130 Casks of States Indigo and which will serve as a beginning, have already engag'd for a Sum on ye same terms as they grant to their friends in their own Islands & in 2 days set of for Paris where hope to compleat & procure ye remaining sum wanted if shou'd not succeed there must accept of ye invitation I've rec<sup>d</sup> from my friends in my Native Country Holland to go there, but have great expectations that this Govern<sup>t</sup> may perhaps spare me ye Ships I want ready fitted and mann'd, if so I will sail soon & perhaps Assist in checking ye Progress Campbell is making to ye Southw<sup>th</sup> as appear by English accts rec<sup>d</sup>. here this day was it not for this what they term alarming news from Georgia & ye failure of Sundry Capital Mercantile Houses in Paris & Bordeaux I shou'd easily procure ye Needful, however I will persevere & will timely acq<sup>t</sup>. you of my Situation, it is to be lamented that some Naval Officers was not sent on this Place 18 Months ago when this Govern<sup>t</sup>. did not need their Vessels so much when Men was plenty & Building with Stores 3 Pc<sup>t</sup>. Cheaper than at present Success must then have attended a proper Application by proper Officers & from what Idea I can form of ye past friendship by ye present, America would have procured a valuable Fleet at a distant Period & by keeping them together



wou'd've made America's Navy much more respectable than it now is however to me it does not appear too late yet tho it may prove somewhat dearer I formerly wrote you ye benefit that ye American Navy might receive from a free Admission into ye Port of Havanna, by Heaving down & refitting her Vessels at a trifling expence, no danger of desertion, near to annoy ye Jamaica Trade & by ye force of ye Gulph Stream cou'd allways be on ye American Coast in 7 or 8 days tho I rec<sup>d</sup>. every attention there it may not be improper for Congress to Apply to Spain to send out positive orders to their Governors at their Ports in Hispaniola, in Porto Rico & in ye Islands of Cuba to admit all their Continental Vessels, all State Vessels & may be added if you judge proper all American Vessels into any of their Ports, Bays or Harbours there with ye privilege of ye Port & if possible it wou'd much facilitate this business if Congress was to Appoint an Agent, Consul or Factor on each of these Islands—Shou'd it not suit Congress to cause this appreciation to be made for their Navy well do I know ye value of such permission to ye S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina Navy thus hope it will be made for our Navy to you worthy Sirs do I commit a matter of so much moment to America in General & to your Country in particular tho shall confer with Mr. Franklin thereon to him & your other friends must I refer you for what is passing in Europe as they by their longer residence can better judge of its validity. Permit me to request you will be pleased to inform me whether any Line is drawn by Congress for ye Continental & State Navy Officers conduct part'. if they meet or are to act together it might be of Service in General for ye line to be drawn believe me I have no Idea in this Service but doing my utmost to serve ye glorious Cause we are so long & advantageously embark'd in, but I wish to see all Clogs remov'd as doubts will certainly and perhaps prejudiciously Arise wherever these Officers meet at Sea or Abroad your Opinion on this with copies of every resolve of Congress relative to their Navy will be thankfully rec<sup>d</sup>. by me & will prove of use to ye Navy, please also furnish me with ye General Signals that Congress has or may give for their Continental

Ships to know each other at a distance or at Night so as to prevent any chasing each other on shore or Erroneous Engagements at Night & many other Accidents that may happen for want of proper Signals, because if I knew their Signals I crave their permission to use them on b<sup>d</sup>. ye Navy under my direction till I return to America when other Plans may be adopted, please also favour me with ye Continental Navy Uniform & colours for my Guide with such other observatins on Naval Matters as you think may prove Essential your letters to me directed under Cover to Mess<sup>rs</sup>. H. L. Chaurand freres Mercht<sup>s</sup>. here will get safe to hand after landed as perhaps Mrs. Gillon may be in or near Philadelphia, you will much oblige me in such case to open ye out side Packet directed for His Exlly of So Carolina & thereout take a Letter for Mrs Gillon sending it to her safely & sealing up ye other Package which I commit to your care to be sent to his Exclly by ye first Oppty. please Present my respects to Mr. Penn if with you & have wrote on his business shall write him when have ye reply, respects also to other friends & be assured I am with all due respect

Your Most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

A. Gillon

Nantes 5<sup>th</sup> March 1779

The Honble Delegates representing  
ye State of So Carolina in ye Honble  
ye Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

*(Continued from the January number.)*

Will of Henry Symmonds, of Charles Town, vintner, proved before Governor Blake, March 13, 1695, gave wife, Frances, all of his real estate, servants, slaves, and all other property whatsoever within the province of Carolina or elsewhere; appointed friend, Capt. Robert Daniell, to be executor in trust in behalf of his wife, Frances, whom he appointed sole executrix. Witnesses: Richard Codner, Matthew Bee, William Williams, John Givin, George Bedon, William White, John Griffiths. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., April 6, 1695. (Page 200.)

May 9, 1695, Mrs. Elizabeth Quintyne, widow, relict and administratrix of Richard Quintyne, gentleman, deceased, John Beresford and Charles King executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Quintyne's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 201.)

May 10, 1695, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Quintyne to administer on her husband's estate, at the same time directing Patrick Stewart, Philip Buckley, George Smith, John Padgitt and Patrick Scott to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 202.)

Will of Richard Quintyne, of Berkeley County, gentleman, made January 26, 1695, and proved before Governor Blake, April 27, 1695, gave wife, Elizabeth Quintyne, the profits of the plantation whereon he then dwelled in Berkeley County, or elsewhere in the said province or county, and her accommodation in his dwelling house thereon, together with an allowance for housekeeping as in his lifetime; gave daughter, Martha, fifty pounds sterling, to be paid her

within two years after her marriage or the birth of her second child; gave daughter, Mary, £50 to be paid her two years after her marriage; gave daughter, Elizabeth, her maintenance and clothing and an accommodation on his plantation during her lifetime if she should remain "soe impotent as she is, butt if it shall please God to bless her with perfect health strength of body and minde I give her fifty pounds sterld to be paid her two years after her marriage"; gave daughter, Jane, £50 to be paid two years after her marriage; gave son, Henry Quintyne, when he should reach the age of twenty-one years, all of his estate, both real and personal, not otherwise bequeathed, he paying part, proportionately, of legacies with administratrix, and whatever he should receive from the estate of his uncle, Richard Quintyne, of London, goldsmith, deceased; gave remainder of estate to wife, Elizabeth, whom he appointed sole administratrix of his will and overseer and guardian of his children during their minority; desired John Beresford to be assistant to his wife. Witnesses: Thomas Nairne, John Beresford, Patrick Stewart, John Padgitt. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., May 2, 1695. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, and warrant of appraisement were granted by Governor Blake to Mrs. Elizabeth Quintyne, May 10, 1695. (Page 203.)

May 27, 1695, Governor Blake directed Daniel Lindrey to administer on the estate of Judith Francis, late of London, spinster, deceased, at the same time directing John Alexander, George Logan, Alexander Parris, Edmond Medlicott and Charles King to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 204.)

The same day Daniel Lindrey, merchant, administrator of that part of the estate of Judith Francis, late of London, spinster, deceased, in the province, Edmund Bellinger, gentleman, and William Smith, vintner, all of Charles Town, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Lindrey's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 205.)

May 28, 1695, Thomas Bill, planter, executor of the will of Elizabeth Keeling, widow, deceased, Gilbert Ashley and

Matthew Bee executed their bond to Governor Blake for Bill's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 206.)

Will of George Keeling, of Charles Town, Berkeley County, province of Carolina, made July 17, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake April 25, 1695, gave daughter, Mary Bill, wife of Thomas Bill, the best heifer he had; gave wife, Elizabeth Keeling, all the rest of his property so long as she should remain a widow, but in case she should remarry then his daughter, Mary Bill, was to have one house and lot; appointed wife sole trustee and executrix. Witnesses: Dr. Atkin Williamson, Elizabeth Fuz, Roger Hunsden and Thomas Bertinshaw. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., May 24, 1695. (Page 207.)

Will of Elizabeth Keeling, of Charles Town, widow, made the 10th day of Xber, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake, April 25, 1695, gave friend, Mrs. Margaret Rivers, forty shillings, her best pettycoat, her Bible, her best hood, a new paid of shoes and a silver bodkin; gave friends Gilbert Ashley and Elizabeth Popell each a gold ring of ten shillings value each; gave son-in-law, Thomas Bill, and Mary, his wife, her two lots situated in Charles Town, her Indian woman, Flora, all her cattle and all the rest of her goods whatsoever, directing that at the death of either her son-in-law or her daughter that the Indian woman should be set free; appointed son-in-law and daughter executor and executrix. Witnesses: Willian Chapman, Findla Marten, David Ferguson. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., May 24, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Blake to Thomas Bill, executor, May 28, 1695. (Pages 208-209.)

July 17, 1695, Elizabeth Schenckingsh, widow, administratrix of the estate of Bernard Schenckingsh, deceased, son of Bernard Schenckingsh, Esq., late of the province, deceased, William Smith and Peter Guerard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Schenckingsh's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 210.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Mrs. Eliza-

beth Schenckinigh to administer on the estate of Bernard Schenckinigh, son of Bernard Schenckinigh, Esq., at the same time directing John Alexander, George Logan, Charles Basden, Edward Rawlins and Charles King to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Page 211.)

August 13, 1695, John Alston, gentleman, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, alias Alston, John Guffell and Thomas Hubbard, all of Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Alston's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Harris, gentleman, late of the province, her former husband. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 212.)

March 14, 1694-5, Peter Guerard, Peter LaSalle and Isaac Callibeuf proved, before Paul Grimball, their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Louis Perdriau. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Deputy Secretary, August 22, 1695. (Page 213.)

March 21, 1694-5, William Bower and Lewis Price proved, before Paul Grimball, their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Thomas Moore. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec., August 22, 1695. (Page 214.)

February 21, 1694-5, George Logan, Thomas Barker and Thomas Rose proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Richard Phillips before William Smith. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Pages 214-216.)

April 20, 1695, Samuel Langly, Ambr. Denison, Edward Drath and Robert Collings proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Thomas Greatbeach before Robert Gibbes. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Pages 216-217.)

May 30, 1695, John Hill, John Smith and John Frowman made an inventory of the "Goods Chattles & Cattle of Elizabeth Keeling widd who deced January ye 14. 1693-4" and the next day they proved it before Paul Grimball. Recorded August 23, 1695, by Charles Odingsells, D. S. (Pages 217-218.)

July 29, 1695, William Ballard, Edward Loughton and John Collings appeared before Gilbert Ashley and proved

their inventory and appraisement of the estate of John Parker, deceased. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Pages 218-219.)

June 15, 1695, Alexander Parris, Charles King and Edmund Medlicott made an inventory and appraisement of the estate of Judith Francis, spinster, and proved the same before Gilbert Ashley. Recorded August 23, 1695, by Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec. Charges against this estate were recorded by Odingsells October 24, 1695. (Page 220.)

July 23, 1695, Capt. Charles Basden, Edward Rawlins and George Logan proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Bernard Schenckings, son of Bernard Schenckings, Esq., before William Hawett, Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Page 221.)

July 13, 1695, William Popell, George Bedon and John Birde appeared before Gilbert Ashley and proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Joseph Pendarvis. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 24, 1695. (Pages 222-223.)

May 27, 1695, Richard Ireland, William Bower and Thomas Sacheverell appeared before Paul Grimbball and proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Joseph Edwards, of Edisto Island, "lately deced Novembr: 10th Anno Dmi 1693." Recorded by Charles Odingsells, August 24, 1695. (Page 224.)

January 26, 1694, Isaac LeGrand and Rene Ravenel appeared before J. Boyd and proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Arnaud Bruneau de la Chabociere. (Pages 224-226.)

The will of George Baudoin, written in French. (Pages 226-227. As this will has been published in full, with a translation thereof, in *Translations of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10 (1903), pp. 48-51, no abstract is given here.)

The will of Antoine Prudhomme, written in French. (Page 227. Printed in full, with a translation, in *Translation of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*.)

July 19, 1696, Elizabeth Morgan, Joseph Ellicott and James Young executed their bond to Governor Archdale

for Mrs. Morgan's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Richard Morgan. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 228.)

July 27, 1696, Governor Archdale appointed William Capers administrator of the estate of John Bull, late of the island of Jamaica, at the same time directing Samuel Williamson, Eph. Wingood, Humphrey Primatt, Henry Gill and Joshua Wills to appraise and make inventory thereof. (Page 229.)

January 18, 1695-6, John Lebas, Henry Le Noble and Peter Guerard executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Lebas's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of James Dugue, late of Charles Town, deceased. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 231.)

On the same day appraisers were appointed for said estate, with directions to make an inventory thereof. (Page 232.)

August 4, 1696, a warrant of appraisement for the estate of Richard Morgan, deceased, was given to Elizabeth Morgan. (Page 232.)

January 18, 1695-6, Governor Archdale directed John Lebas to administer on the estate of James Dugue. (Page 234. Page 233 is blank. The pagination here jumps to 243.)

March 20, 1695-6, John Barksdale, John Boone and Edward Loughton executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Barksdale's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of Judith Francis. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 243.)

March 18, 1695-6, Governor Archdale directed John Barksdale to administer on the estate of Judith Francis, and on June 11, 1696, Barksdale made his inventory of the said estate. Recorded June 12, 1696, Charles Odingsells, Deputy Secretary. (Page 244.)

July 9, 1696, Job Howes, John Beresford and Ralph Izard executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Howes's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of Benjamin Wildy. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 245.)

July 27, 1696, William Capers, Samuel Williamson and



Ephraim Wingood, executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Capers's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of John Bull, late of Jamaica. (Page 246.)

February 22, 1696-7, Anna King, Simon Valentijn and Richard Bellinger executed their bond to Governor Blake for Anna King's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Charles King, deceased. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 248. Page 247 contains the last half of a deed the first half of which is recorded on page 286.)

On the same day Anna King was granted letters of administration on the estate of Charles King, and Charles Basden, Edward Rawlins, Alexander Parris, Richard Bellinger and Simon Valentijn were directed to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 249.)

February 26, 1696-7, Andrew Vetch, Joseph Allison and Henry Spry executed their bond to Governor Blake for Vetch's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of John Williams, deceased. Witnesses: James Moore and Henry Wigington. (Page 250.)

January 30, 1699-1700, Sarah Rhett, Capt. Job Howes and Capt. Thomas Smith executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Rhett's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Amory, merchant, deceased. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 251.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Mrs. Sarah Rhett, "wife of Capt William Rhett of Charles Town", to administer on the said estate, reciting that the said Jonathan had constituted his wife, Martha, to be his executrix during her lifetime, at her death to be succeeded by his sons, Thomas and Robert, and that said Martha, before dying, appointed said Sarah executrix and her infant son, Robert, executor, providing for the education of her children, Robert, Sarah and Ann. He also directed Capt. Alexander Parris, Dr. Charles Burnham, John Bird, William Gibbons, Lewis Pasquereau and Peter Guerard to appraise and make an inventory of the estate. (Pages 252-253.)

February 5, 1699-1700, letters of administration with the

will annexed were granted to Elisha Prioleau on the estate of Mary Banval, for the use of John and Susannah Bonnell, son and daughter of Daniel Bonnell and Mary, his wife, deceased, executors of said Mary Banval, and Augustine Memine, Elias Bissett, Peter Chevalier, Daniel Durou-seau and Peter Fileaux, were directed to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 254.)

January 30, 1699-1700, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Sarah Rhett to administer on the estate of Thomas Amory, deceased, and at the same time directed her to administer also on the estate of Ann Amory. (Page 254.)

July 14, 1698, Governor Blake directed Elizabeth Baker to administer on the estate of Richard Baker, deceased, at the same time reciting that Benjamin Waring, Gabriel Glaze, John Cattell, Thomas Butler and Richard Warner had been directed to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Page 255.)

On the same day Elizabeth Baker, John Buckley and Simon Valentijn, merchants, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Baker's faithful performance of the trust of administratrix of the estate of Richard Baker. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 256.)

July 23, 1698, Governor Blake directed George Logan to administer on the estate of John Sellsby, late of the island of Providence, at the same time reciting that Col. Thomas Cary, Capt. George Smith, Alexander Parris, Joseph Crosskeys and Lewis Pasquereau had been directed to appraise and make an inventory of the estate. (Pages 256-257.)

On the same day George Logan, George Dearsley and William Smith, merchants, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Logan's faithful performance of his trust as executor of the estate of John Sellsby. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 257-258.)

June 20, 1698, Governor Blake directed John Birde and Mary Perriman to administer upon the estate of William Perriman, deceased, at the same time reciting that direction had been given to Capt. Collins, Robert Hall, James Kennedy, Thomas Ferguson and Daniel Donevan to appraise and make an inventory of said estate. (Page 258.)

July 25, 1698, Mary Perriman, John Birde, Capt. John Collins and Thomas Perriman executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Perriman and John Birde's faithful execution of their trust as administrators of the estate of William Perriman. Witnesses: Henry Wigington and Patrick Martin. (Pages 258-259.)

## THE LUXEMBOURG CLAIMS.

BY D. E. HUGER SMITH.

THE so-called Luxembourg Claims against the State of South Carolina arose out of the disastrous career of the frigate *South Carolina*,<sup>1</sup> held by that State under a treaty or contract, made in Paris on 30th May, 1780, between Alexander Gillon, Commodore of the Navy, acting for the State, and the Chevalier Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorenci de Luxembourg.

The history of the great house of Montmorenci is that of France, and few pages of the annals of that kingdom can be found which do not tell of their services to King and country and of their blood shed on battle-field or scaffold. In 1627 François de Montmorenci, Comte de Bouteville, and his friend and second, Comte des Chappelles, lost their heads for the infraction of the recent edicts against duelling in the celebrated combat with the Marquis de Beuvron of three on each side, when the Marquis de Bussy d'Amboise was left dead on the field. The posthumous son of the unhappy Bouteville was François Henri de Montmorenci, who commenced his illustrious career as Aide-de-Camp to his kinsman, the famous Prince of Condé, and died in 1695, a Duke and a Marshal of France. His wife was the heiress of the great house of Luxembourg, and he joined her name and arms to his own. At the outbreak of the American Revolution the great-grandson of the Marshal was Duke of Luxembourg and was named Charles Anne Sigismond. He was born in 1721 and died in 1777. His two sons and a grandson appear in the history of these claims. Of these, the elder was Anne Charles Sigismond de Montmorenci-Luxembourg, Duke of Luxembourg after the death of his father in 1777. He died in Lisbon an exile in 1803, and was succeeded by his son Charles Emanuel Sigismond, who was Duke of Luxembourg when his late uncle's claim was finally

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<sup>1</sup>See S. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. IX, p. 189.



settled in his favor. This uncle was the Chevalier de Luxembourg of this history. In his early life he is said to have served in the French Navy, but later, as Prince of Luxembourg, to have commanded a company of the Garde du corps, which commission he held in "survivance" of his kinsman, the Prince de Tingri.

It is impossible to follow in minute detail the efforts of the State to adjust the claims that arose out of the short and disastrous career of the frigate *South Carolina*. Many of these were promptly filed and submitted to various committees of the Assembly. On 21st April, 1783, Govr. Guerard transmitted to the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty the report of a joint committee on the subject, and on 9th October, 1783, the same Governor seems to have proposed to the Prince of Luxembourg that the matter should be settled by a law-suit, or by a "Reference to Individuals to meet in this State." Perhaps it was in response to this suggestion that Dr. Edward Bancroft arrived in Charleston<sup>3</sup> on 6th February, 1784, vested with full powers from the Prince to prosecute his claims. Dr. Edward Bancroft, "Doctor in Physic, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Medicine in Paris," has left behind him a mystery as yet unsolved—was he at the same time the confidential friend and agent of Franklin and a spy in the employ of the British Ministry? This has been variously answered. The historian Bancroft says of him that he "accepted the post of a paid American spy to prepare himself for the more lucrative office of a double spy for the British Ministers."<sup>4</sup> On the other hand, Wharton, after a full discussion of all the known facts, leaves the question still a mystery, but inclines to exculpate him, partly because otherwise there would remain grave imputations on the sagacity and vigilance of Franklin, Vergennes, John Paul Jones, and in a minor degree of others.<sup>5</sup> A sketch of Bancroft's life may

<sup>3</sup>The name of the chief city of South Carolina was changed from Charles Town to Charleston by Act of Assembly in 1783.

<sup>4</sup>See Bancroft, edition of 1888, vol. V., p. 17.

<sup>5</sup>See Wharton, *Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*, Vol. I., section 196.

be found in the British Dictionary of National Biography. In this may be noticed a statement that he was a friend of Franklin, and had published in 1769 an able tractate in defence of the liberties of the American Colonies; but there is an interesting absence of anything whatever to show his prominence in American diplomatic history. The selection by Luxembourg of Franklin's friend, Dr. Bancroft, as his agent in this business may have been due to his (Bancroft's) previous knowledge of it, and should not be ascribed to any continuing interest in the matter on the part of Franklin.

Dr. Bancroft, on 16th Feb., 1784, presented to both houses of the Legislature memorials on behalf of the Prince, in consequence of which a joint committee was appointed to which he submitted the following claims against the State and against Alexander Gillon, jointly and severally;

1st, for the fourth part of all prizes taken by the *South Carolina* and other benefits with interest;

2nd, for the sum of 300,000 livres tournois with interest, due in consequence of the capture of the ship;

3rd, for an indemnification for the employment of the ship against the Island of Providence;

4th, for an indemnification for the loss of eleven months, while the ship remained at the Texel beyond the time stipulated for her departure.

In addition he gave notice of a further claim against the State and Commodore Gillon for sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven livres, eight sols, and seven deniers tournois, expended at Teneriffe by the Consul of France for the maintenance of a number of sick landed there by Gillon. It is noticeable, in the light of later developments, that this last claim seems to have been made by the French Government primarily on the Prince. On 19th March, 1784, this Committee reported a proposition on the part of Dr. Bancroft that these claims should be submitted to the arbitration of those gentlemen who had represented the State in Congress, or a majority of them. This proposition was accepted by both houses.

This board of arbitration met on 29th March at the State House in Charleston, and selected as their Chairman

the Hon. John Rutledge, late Governor of the State. The arbitrators took into consideration: 1st, the claim for detention in the Texel; 2nd, the claim respecting the Providence expedition; 3rd, the claim for a fourth part of the prizes; 4th, the claim for the loss of the ship. The hearing was closed on 6th April, and the arbitrators met on the 8th. On the next day Dr. Bancroft was told in a friendly way by one of the arbitrators that the general principles of the award had been settled, and that they had unanimously agreed to admit the claim for the loss of the ship and for the share of the prizes, and also for the detention of the ship from 21st September, 1780, until 17th December following. On the other hand, he was told that they had unanimously condemned the Prince to pay damages to the State for detention from 17th December, 1780, to 8th June, 1781, on which latter day the troops had arrived on board; further, that the arbitrators had also, though not unanimously, condemned the Prince to pay damages for the detention from 8th June, 1781, until 7th August, 1781; that thus a balance of 146 days for detention had been made against the Prince; and lastly, that Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gervais had undertaken to make out an account upon these principles, which would be presented on the Tuesday following.

Thereupon on 9th April, 1784, Dr. Bancroft addressed to Mr. Rutledge a letter, declaring that he could not "think the proposed award conformable either to the Evidence delivered to the Arbitrators, or to any Principle of Reason or Justice", and containing a long further argument to that effect. On 12th April Mr. Rutledge wrote that an absence from town had delayed his acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter, which, however, he would lay before the arbitrators at their next meeting. A reply from Dr. Bancroft of the same date re-asserted the title of the Prince to an allowance for detention after the troops were actually on board, which part of his claim, he said, had never been disputed "until the last Day of the Hearing, when a new Account had been irregularly produced, but without the smallest Attempt, at least in my (his) Hearing or Presence

to support it by any Kind of Evidence or Reason whatever, excepting one transient suggestion by the Commodore, importing that this last Detention had been the Consequence of his former Embarrassments, and of his contract with Colonel Laurens".

On 13th April Rutledge wrote that the arbitrators were unanimously of the opinion that Bancroft's letters of the 9th and 12th were of such a nature as to render it impossible to proceed further in the case. Nevertheless he took occasion to inform Dr. Bancroft that neither Commodore Gillon nor any other person had been with them at any time during the progress of the arbitration, except when he (Dr. Bancroft) had been present, nor had any evidence or reasoning been offered to them in his absence. Dr. Bancroft then on 17th April wrote to the Governor an ingenious assumption that the action of the Legislature in authorizing the arbitration had settled the times and place of payment, and that the amount only of what was due to the Prince remained to be ascertained. The Governor curtly replied that this letter, as well as those passed between Dr. Bancroft and the arbitrators, would be laid before the Legislature at the next sitting. Bancroft soon after left Charleston.

What must strike the reader of these proceedings are the curious insolence shown by Dr. Bancroft and these facts: 1st, that the claim for the loss of the ship was formulated in the name of the Prince, as by the treaty, and not in that of the King of France as its owner; 2nd, that no claim was made by the Prince in behalf of the legionaries, who yet within a few years obtained in Paris a judgment against the Prince.\*

It would be well here to recall to mind, for comparison with the dates in the history of these claims, those marking the progress of the French Revolution.

On 7th May, 1789, the States General met and soon declared itself a National Assembly.

On 14th June, 1789, the Bastille was destroyed, and then

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\*Dr. Bancroft's case is given in full in Series 3, Vol. 3 of Wm. Loughton Smith's Collection of Pamphlets in the Charleston Library.



commenced the emigration of the Princes of the blood and of the nobility.

On 20th September, 1789, a new constitution was assented to by the King.

On 6th October, 1789, the mob of Paris attacked the Palace of Versailles and carried the King in triumph to the Tuileries in Paris, where he was thenceforth practically a prisoner.

On 22nd September, 1792, the Republic was decreed.

On 21st January, 1793, the King was guillotined.

On 29th January, 1795, Robespierre was executed.

On 27th October, 1795, under a new constitution, the Directory took over the executive power.

In November, 1799, occurred the coup d'état which placed Bonaparte in power as First Consul.

And on 3rd May, 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte was created Emperor.

In South Carolina the desire to settle these claims against the State did not cease with the departure of Dr. Bancroft, for by resolutions of 11th and 21st May, 1786, the Legislature liquidated the amount and payments were made amounting to £191-3/10 on 17th December, 1788. But on 12th October, 1787, the Prince of Luxembourg executed in Paris a power of attorney in favor of Ferdinand Grand, Dr. Bancroft, and John Browne Cutting, with a power of substitution, and on 28th October, 1788, an agreement was signed between Dr. Bancroft and Cutting under the terms of which Cutting was to settle the whole business and to receive a commission of 2 1/2%, if completed within a certain period, and of 3%, if later. Thereupon in 1789 Cutting appeared in Charleston as agent for the Prince.

Through Mr. Cutting's exertions a settlement was effected under date of 19th January, 1789, under which the debt was to be funded with interest at 5% from 7th September, 1785, to 13th March, 1789, when principal and interest were to be consolidated, thereafter drawing 7% on whole amount.

About this time the Prince of Luxembourg left France, and, under the severe law in reference to the emigrant

nobles, his property there was confiscated. He died in Switzerland on 15th June, 1790, intestate, but previously, at some time in 1788-89, judgments had been obtained against him in France in favor of the three classes of legionaries. Class I consisted of those who served on the *South Carolina*; Class II was called the "India division," and Class III contained those who took part in the invasion of Jersey. After the death of the Prince the agents of the legionaries had attempted to pursue in France the estate of the Prince, and a curator had been there appointed, against whom the legionaries had entered judgment. In the course of these proceedings it was asserted that procurators for the Duke of Luxembourg and the Marquise de Serran, brother and sister of the decedent, had in their name renounced the inheritance as more onerous than profitable. These said relatives were then in exile, having lost by confiscation all their property in France. The Duke was residing in Portugal, and the Marquise in London. Apparently the only assets of the estate of the Prince were his claims against South Carolina.

We have found no record of the formulation up to 1794 of a direct claim upon the State by either of the successive French Governments. It is, however, possible that one was made. A most interesting communication or note from the French Consul to the authorities of the State, written in 1797, shows the attitude of that Government at that date. From it the following has been extracted and translated into English:

"The debt of Carolina to France is of two sorts: The one is the 'price of a vessel called the 'Indian', the use of which for three years 'had been obtained by the Prince of Luxembourg, and ceded by him 'to the State of Carolina, then represented by Commodore Gillon.

"But, as attorneys of the Prince and later of his heirs have filed 'claims as to the ownership of this vessel, it is natural that the State 'of Carolina should remain in possession of these funds until a competent tribunal, having taken cognizance of the different claims, shall 'have recognised the undeniable title of the French government."

The other debt treated of in this "note" was for the value of the "*fluttes la Truite et la Bricole*" and for certain munitions of war and equipments sold to the State by France, partially offset by value of supplies and provisions furnished by the State to the squadron and army of Count d'Estaing

during the short campaign ended by the disastrous defeat at Savannah in 1779. It will be remembered that the *Truite* and the *Bricole* were a part of the fleet commanded by Commodore Whipple, which shared the fate of Charles Town when that place fell to Sir Henry Clinton in 1780.

Also it may be possible that a direct claim on the State may have been made by agents of the legionaries prior to 1802. Those curious about these details may perhaps find them in the archives of the State in Columbia. But the legionaries were during all this period seeking their remedy by establishing in the French Courts claims against the Prince and his estate as before stated; and these, we will see later, were followed up by proceedings in Charleston against that estate both in the Circuit Court of the United States and in the Court of the Ordinary.

In this latter Court, on Nov. 12th, 1794, a citation was granted to John Browne Cutting, of Charleston, gentleman, to administer as principal creditor on the estate and effects of Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency Luxembourg, late of Paris, gentleman, deceased; and on 1st December, 1794, Mr. Cutting appeared. Then ensued a most interesting and remarkable incident. This was an attempt on behalf of the French Government to assert for that country what is today called an ex-territorial jurisdiction. D. A. Hall, Esq., (Dominic A. Hall—enrolled an attorney at Charleston 1789) appeared as proctor for the French Consul and excepted to the jurisdiction of the Court, contending that, under the convention of 14th November, 1788, between France and the United States, this power was vested solely in the French Consul, and that, albeit the intestate had not died within the Consulate, his property lay there, thus bringing the case within the spirit and intention of the convention. The Ordinary, Charles Lining,\* once an officer of the Continental Line of South Carolina, promptly and in decided terms ruled against this contention, which to an American of this century must seem a startling one.

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\*Charles Lining—enrolled an attorney at law 1774—Captain Continental Line of So. Co.—Prisoner at fall of Charleston 1780—Ordinary 1783-1812.

Thereupon Thomas Bee, Esq.<sup>1</sup> went upon the stand and gave a sketch of the matter, as it had been brought to his attention officially as a delegate to the Continental Congress. Mr. Bee further expressed his constant belief that "all the benefits of the treaty (including the payment of 100,000 livres) were solely to accrue to the Prince."

Then Mr. Cutting, having produced his powers and contract for commissions, &c., alleged his services since 1789 in the matter, for all of which he had never received any compensation, and claimed that he was thus a substantial creditor. In reply Mr. Hall claimed that the ship was the property of the King, who therefore was entitled to the chief part of the funded debt and was the principal creditor; and that, this property being now vested in the French Republic, the administration should be granted to the Consul. The Ordinary decreed in favor of Mr. Cutting on the grounds that the Prince clearly had an interest in the estate; that the question as to what part might belong to the Republic of France was a matter for judicial determination and could be ascertained by a suit in the Federal Court; and that Mr. Cutting had rendered great services in time and money. Mr. Cutting qualified on 10th December, 1794, his sureties being James Heyward, planter, and William Crafts, merchant. During the same month Mr. Cutting filed an inventory, in which it was recited that there was no property belonging to this estate, except a debt due by the State of South Carolina, said to be subject to a claim by the Republic of France. The principal was stated as £9,856.11/6 and interest from 14th March, 1789, to 14th December, 1794, at 7%—£3,967.5/2, making a total in sterling of £13,323.16/8.

After the lapse of nearly four years Mr. William Crafts on 27th November, 1798, petitioned the Court for relief as surety of John B. Cutting, alleging that he had been alarmed by efforts made by Mr. Cutting to withdraw from the State the debt due by the State contrary to engagement made with petitioner, and also alleging that Mr. Cutting was a "transient person". On 30th November a citation was granted

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<sup>1</sup>Thomas Bee—Continental Congress 1780-82; U. S. District Judge 1790-1801.

to Crafts to cite Cutting to show cause why this relief should not be granted, and also a special citation at the instance of Montmorency, Duke of Luxembourg, brother of the late Prince, to cite Cutting to show cause why his administration should not be revoked. And on 10th December, 1798, Cutting assenting, his administration was revoked, and letters granted to said William Crafts, whose sureties were Nathaniel Heyward, planter, of St. Bartholomew's, James Miller, Thomas Ogier and Ebenezer Coffin, all of Charleston, merchants, and the estate was estimated not to exceed \$64,000. Here matters in the Ordinary's Court rested until March, 1807.

Meantime the parties in interest had not ceased to press upon the State their demands. We cannot follow in detail the efforts of the State to settle the conflicting claims, but the salient facts will be found recited in the later proceedings in the Court of the Ordinary and in the Acts of Assembly. On 18th May, 1807, the Ordinary granted a citation to Romain Marie Dauthereau to cite William Crafts to show cause why his administration should not be revoked. With Crafts appeared Timothy Ford,\* Esq., as proctor, and with Dauthereau William Drayton† Esq.

Dauthereau asked this revocation on the ground that the relatives of the Prince, in whose behalf Crafts administered, had renounced title to the estate in favor of certain creditors represented by him, and, as their agent, he now applied for the administration. In support of this he exhibited the Duke's renunciation of inheritance, dated 16th December, 1790. Mr. Ford objected that this renunciation was by an agent of an attorney, and that the original power had not been produced; and further, that in any case the renunciation applied only to property in France and not in the United States.

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\*Timothy Ford—enrolled an attorney 1786—a native of New Jersey—wounded at Battle of Springfield 1780—President of Charleston Library Society, &c. (O'Neill).

†William Drayton—enrolled an attorney 1797—Lieut-Col. and Colonel U. S. Army 1812-15—Recorder of Charleston 1819-23—Member of Congress 1825-33—died in Philadelphia May 24th, 1846 (O'Neill).

William Loughton Smith Esq.<sup>18</sup> sometime Minister of the United States at the Court of Portugal, then deposed that he had known in Lisbon in 1797 the Duke of Luxembourg, who had frequently spoken to him in reference to this claim and had wished him to take from him a power of attorney: that the Duke had stated that, if the delay in collecting was on account of the largeness of the debt, he would be then satisfied to have it liquidated and to receive only the interest; that the Portuguese Minister to the United States had received from the Duke a power of attorney and had conferred with Col. Pickering about it. Letters were produced from Mr. Pickering to Mr. Thomas Parker,<sup>19</sup> U. S. District Attorney, dated 21st November, 1797, and 5th January, 1799; also one to Mr. Crafts dated 21st March, 1800, all claiming this debt in behalf of the Duke. Also there were produced affidavits showing the death of the Prince, a bachelor and intestate; that his heirs were his brother, the Duke of Luxembourg, and his sister, Madame de Seran, who had been driven from France during the Revolution, and were residing in straitened circumstances; one in Portugal, the other in England. There was produced also a power of attorney from Charles Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency Luxembourg, dated 4th October, 1805, reciting the death of the late Duke, and his own status as heir to the Prince. At this state of the proceedings Mr. Drayton asked and was granted an adjournment to allow of his procuring certain documents from France.

Between the dates of this adjournment and of the next hearing in the Probate Court the Assembly had taken great forward steps towards a settlement of the claims. By the act of 19th December, 1807, 224,000 livres with one year's interest, or the equivalent of \$45,226.66, were ordered to be paid to Mr. Chancoine, or his successor in office, or to a duly authorized agent of the French Government, being that

<sup>18</sup>William Loughton Smith—Student Middle temple, London, enrolled an attorney in Charleston 1784—Representative in Congress 1788-97—Minister to Portugal 1797—Minister to Spain 1800—died December, 1812. See So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. IV, p. 252.

<sup>19</sup>Timothy Pickering—Colonel Continental Line—Postmaster General 1791-95—Secretary of War 1795—Secretary of State 1795-1800. Thomas Parker—U. S. District Attorney 1792-1821.

part of the Luxembourg debt claimed by the Imperial Decree of "18 Brumaire, an treize". The text of this decree is not before us, but we can readily suppose that the new Emperor, whose sceptre was a sword, and whose throne rested upon bayonets, must have made very clear his meaning. The same Appropriation Act of 1807 ordered to be paid to the lawful administrator of the Prince the balance due by the State of the sum liquidated by the resolution of March 11th and 21st, 1786, after deducting payments of £191.3/10 made on 17th December, 1788, and of £1,000 to John Browne Cutting, Administrator, and of \$45,226.66 therein directed to be paid to the French Government.

The Assembly further ordered the Attorney General to file a bill of interpleader in the Court of Equity, making defendants of all claiming in right of legionaries and others who had served on the frigate *South Carolina*. It also authorized the Comptroller General to pay such other legionaries or others on board said frigate, if satisfied of identity and authenticity. But on 17th December, 1808, the authorization to pay this balance to the administrator was repealed, which action may have been caused by the legal difficulties now to be described. By 4th March, 1808, both sides to the case in the Probate Court seem to have been reinforced by numerous documents from Europe and elsewhere, and the legal warfare flamed afresh. As proctor for Dauthereau, William Drayton had been replaced by John Geddes,<sup>22</sup> while for Crafts Timothy Ford again appeared.

The proceedings lasted intermittingly until 28th April. The petition of Dauthereau set forth the intestacy of the Prince and the renunciation of the inheritance by his brother and sister; also that various judgments obtained in France and this country made the legionaries, represented by him, the sole creditors. It set forth further that the administration formerly granted to Cutting was unauthorized by law, and that the later administration granted to Crafts had been obtained by surprise; that, in face of the renunciation by the Duke, his son had no better status than the father, and yet in this behalf Mr. Crafts claimed the administration. Fur-

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<sup>22</sup>John Geddes—Governor of South Carolina 1818-20.

ther the petitioner claimed that the estate had not been administered according to law; that money received by Mr. Cutting had been squandered or applied to his private use; that Mr. Crafts had taken no steps to recover from Cutting, for whom he (Crafts) was liable as security, and that no account of that sum had been rendered to the Ordinary.

Mr. Ford read the answer of Crafts, which denied that the brother and sister of the Prince had ever *freely* renounced their inheritance in France, but asserted that in any case such renunciation only applied to property in France and not to money due from South Carolina. The answer then set forth the exile of the family and the severe penalties to which the exiles were subjected, especially that of confiscation of property, and also the very heavy penalties that would have been incurred by a return to France. It further recited the constant efforts made by the Duke to obtain the money due by the State, and called attention to the fact that this claim of a renunciation had never been set up in this country until after the death of the Duke in 1803; further that his son had become reconciled to the French government, and had been permitted to reside in Paris, and before the tribunals there had taken out administration of the estate of the Prince, and on records of said tribunals had been styled his heir. In regard to the question of maladministration, the respondent submitted that it was not a subject of trial in this form or before this Court, yet answering said that the money paid Cutting was paid by special order of the Legislature at the treasury, where he had given special security by virtue of the order, and that over this matter only the Legislature had control; and further that a suit was now pending in the Federal Court in the name of Cutting to recover a large sum.

It is needless to list here the many documents and exemptions filed by the contesting proctors, though of great interest. Among them were judgments in Paris against the Prince in 1788 and 1789 in favor of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes of legionaries for prize money, and in confirmation thereof also against the curator of his estate appointed under said proceedings in 1790 after his death; also three



judgments in the Circuit Court of the United States against Crafts, Administrator, in favor of the legionary creditors:

1st, at the suit of Duhamel and Betancourt.....	\$92,703
2nd, of Duhamel .....	\$58,855
3rd, of Dauthereau, Dussaux and Oger.....	\$34,385
all under resolve of Assembly 15th December, 1802.	

Also among them was a letter from M. Marbois to M. Pichon, Commissary of the Commercial Relations in America, dated 13th December, 1804, covering the decree of Bonaparte 9th November, 1804, by which on payment of 224,000 livres the French Government would withdraw all opposition to the payments by the treasury to the marines of the *South Carolina*.

The grounds on which Mr. Geddes asked revocation of the administration were two-fold and well deserve mention. The first was that the administration granted to Cutting was unlawful in that the Prince had no residence in this State; that the Prince did not die in this State; that he had no personal property in this State, for which an administration could be granted; that there was no liquidated debt here; that the inventory and the Gillon treaty were in the trunk of the Prince, who had died in Switzerland; that administration could only be granted where the specialty was, or where the intestate died; and that the case could not be altered even though the debt might have been liquidated in the Prince's lifetime; that Cutting's administration was therefore illegal, and that of Crafts no less so. To Mr. Ford's contention that the present applicant (Dauthereau) had recognized the present administrator by bringing suits against him, Mr. Geddes replied that these suits were by direction of the Legislature, in order that creditors might substantiate themselves as such. Mr. Geddes further maintained that, even if the granting of this administration were possible in South Carolina, it should have been granted in Columbia and not in Charleston. Mr. Geddes' argument under this first ground was long and ingenious, and was largely based on the death of the Prince in a foreign coun-

try. But his conclusions were incisively swept aside by the Ordinary, who declared that under the law he had the power disputed by Mr. Geddes, and that so mischievous a doctrine would unhinge every administration of a party dying abroad; that he had always exercised this authority and would continue to do so.

Mr. Geddes then stated his second ground. He argued that the administration to Cutting had been granted unknown to present creditors and by surprise; that the grant of an administration to Crafts was also by surprise, and that the Ordinary could revoke same if shown that it was granted through surprise or misrepresentation. He then submitted that there had been maladministration on the part of Mr. Cutting, and that Mr. Crafts had made no return any more than Mr. Cutting had. Mr. Geddes made the further point that Crafts was a surety on the administration bond of Mr. Cutting, and was therefore responsible for his maladministration. To this Mr. Crafts' reply was that given in his answer, quoted above. The Ordinary in his decision gave a learned disquisition on "surprise" and then said that this administration had been granted thirteen years before, and that, as far back as 14th December, 1803, the Legislature had been passing resolutions respecting Mr. Dauthereau; that in all this time there had been no suggestion of surprise and that it was now too late; that, besides, there had been filed a caveat, and upon this there had been a debate; that this case was one of discretion and election, and that he was of opinion that he had no right, at the instance of the creditors, to revoke the administration granted to Mr. Crafts. With this decision by the Ordinary matters seem to have rested in this Court until 1813.

On 24th November, 1813, William Wightman, jeweller, of Charleston, qualified as administrator of the effects of Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency Luxembourg, late of Paris, gentleman, deceased. William Crafts had some time before come into Court and surrendered his letters of administration in favor of Mr. Elnathan Haskell,"

<sup>18</sup>Elnathan Haskell—Major Continental Line of Mass.—served from 1776 to 1784. He settled in South Carolina on the disbandment of the army.

who had declined qualifying in favor of Mr. Wightman. Mr. Wightman's sureties were George Keith and John M. Ehrick, and the value of the estate was stated not to exceed \$25,000.

The Appropriation Act for 1814 directed the Treasurer of the lower division to issue to William Wightman, as legal administrator of the Prince of Luxembourg, \$28,894.50 in stock of this State at six per cent, upon receiving a full discharge of all claims against the State. The frightful destruction or loss of public records during the Confederate War must account for the fact that neither the final return of the administrator nor his discharge are on file in the Probate Court. The same fate befell the records of the Circuit Court of the United States, but an old index-book now in the Clerk's office shows, under date of 1810, three judgments still unsatisfied against William Crafts, administrator, in favor of creditors of the Prince. Whether this money ultimately found its way to the Duke or to Dauthereau and his friends must be settled by other evidences, but later allusions to it would seem to indicate that it was paid over to the Duke.

The authorities of the State seem to have made at no time denial of their responsibilities, but to have constantly desired only to ascertain who were the proper claimants. The extraordinary network of litigation; the interposition by the new republican government of France of a direct conflicting claim, not made by its predecessor, the King's government; the curious effect of the confiscation of the property of emigrant noblemen, while the French Courts were recording judgments for prior debts against them; the setting up of these judgments in South Carolina as liens; all of these facts can readily explain much of the delay in the adjustment of these two claims: 1st, that for the loss of the ship; 2nd, that of the Prince for prize-money and other matters. The claims of the legionaries come under a third head. It would seem clear that only those legionaries had direct claims against the State who had actually served on board of the *South Carolina*. In the records of the case these are designated as Class I. Class II, or the "India divis-

ion" (whatever that might mean), could have claims against the Prince, but not against the State, and the same seems true of Class III, or those lost to the service by the unfortunate invasion of Jersey."

Two documents give us succinctly the history of the claims made on the State by the legionaries of Class I. The first of these is a letter to Governor Adams, under date of 25th November, 1853, from the Count de Choiseul, French Consul in Charleston. He refers the Governor to the proceedings of the Legislature in 1824, following a communication from the French Chargé des Affaires in Washington, from which it appeared that all other claimants in the case had been paid; the Prince, the American seamen, the French government, all except the French seamen. He especially referred to the report of the Comptroller General in 1804, and to that of a committee in 1807. He recited that in 1819 a committee of the House had reported that frauds and irregularities in obtaining decrees in favor of certain individuals had made it advisable to pay no more of these claims; that thereupon the claimants had appealed to their own government; and that in 1824 it had been proposed to the State to transfer to that government for investigation by French Courts the funds remaining due to legionaries; that this had been declined by the Assembly on the ground that the evidence in relation to these claims had been brought to this country, where the claims had been prosecuted. In renewing the application for the transfer of the funds the Consul reminded the State that similar claims were at that time urged against France in behalf of citizens of the United States and paid by France into the United States Treasury, "in the benefit of which it is believed the citizens of South Carolina largely participated". This naive allusion to the French Spoliation Claims will undoubtedly be read with a grim smile by many now living in South Carolina."

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"As to invasion of Jersey see So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. IX, p. 202.

"These claims originated in the French aggressions on American commerce in 1793, 1794, and 1795, and, by the treaty with France of 30th September, 1800, the United States Government for a full consideration contracted to pay the claimants. By Secretary Pickering in 1797 the claims were estimated to exceed twenty millions. They were

The second document is the report of a joint-committee of the Legislature, submitted in December, 1850, signed by Messrs. A. Mazyck and William D. Porter of the Senate, and by Edward Frost and Isaac W. Hayne of the House." This recited that in obedience to a resolution of the Legislature of December, 1802, the Comptroller General, Mr. Paul Hamilton," had in 1803 presented a statement showing the names of the legionaries who had served as marines on board the frigate, and the sums to which each was entitled as pay and prize money, which sums aggregated £1,867.15/1; that on 14th December, 1803, the Legislature had ordered these marines to be paid, provided they had not deserted before the capture of the ship, and provided also that on a feigned issue in the Common Pleas it was proved that the persons claiming were authorized to receive the payments; that on 25th June, 1805, the sums due twenty-five of the said legionaries had been paid to their attorney, John F. De Lorme; that it was quite certain that none other of them had been paid; that from general statements in the reports of the Comptroller General for 1808-09-10, and 1811 it would appear that payments had been made to some of the legionaries in each of those years; but that it was clear that these payments had been made to other persons, who had served as officers and seamen on the frigate, and that these had been inadvertently confounded with legionaries; that deducting the principal due those who were paid off in 1804, viz., £233.3/0, from £1,367.15/1 (the amount reported in 1803 as due) the balance unpaid was £1,134.12/1, equal to \$4,684.02; that those paid in 1804 had been allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. to which they were undoubtedly entitled, because until December, 1803, no arrangement had

again and again reported on in Congress as perfectly just in principle. Between 1885 and 1887 claimants were allowed to sue in the Court of Claims, but the loss of their proofs by the lapse of time and by the ravages of the Confederate War left to many claimants in South Carolina only a justifiable sense of injury.

"A. Mazyck—Senator from St. James, Santee. William D. Porter—President of Senate 1858-66. Lieut-Governor 1866. Edward Frost—1801-68. U. S. District Attorney 1830. Law Judge 1843-53. Isaac W. Hayne—1809-80. Attorney General 1848-68.

"Paul Hamilton—Governor So. Ca. 1804-06.—Comptroller 1799-1804.—U. S. Secretary of the Navy 1809-13.

been made for paying them; that in December, 1804, the French Government had interposed a claim, which had prevented further payments until 1807, when that claim had been settled; that from that time until December, 1819, any might have obtained payment by making application and showing themselves entitled, but that the authority given to the Comptroller General had been revoked in consequence of the frauds and falsehood of one Asa Delozier, claiming to be the attorney of some of the legionaries.

Therefore the committee, in consideration of the distance and the difficulties in the way of men who were poor and obscure, trying each to collect a small sum, recommended that the sum be placed for distribution in the possession of the government of the claimants, putting the amount at \$27,635.71, provided the interest was to be calculated at seven per cent., and at \$21,078.02 if same were allowed at five per cent.

On 15th December, 1854, the Senate resolved that the Comptroller General be authorized to pay over to the French Government \$27,635.71, and that he be instructed to furnish at the same time to that Government a list of names and amounts. The House, however, referred the report to the Committee on Claims, who in December, 1855, recommended payment of the principal and interest, preferring five per cent., the legal rate of France. The debate that followed was long and interesting. In it took part men whose names were later to be heard of in the great conflicts of war and reconstruction. Memminger and Trenholm were each to serve the Confederate States as Secretary of the Treasury, and Perry to act as provisional Governor under President Johnson's abortive attempt at reconstruction. In it were heard, too, John Izard Middleton and J. Harleston Read of Prince George, Winyaw; Nelson Mitchell, John Siegling, Jr., and James B. Campbell of St. Philip's and St. Michael's; George D. Tillman of Edgefield; Boyleston of Fairfield; Thomson of Abbeville; and Mullins of Marion.

It amuses one to learn that Dr. Johnson's book, the "Traditions of the Revolution", was given as authority for the assertion that these claims had already been paid by the

United States Government, which statement was promptly contradicted and disproved.

The argument as to whether justice required that the interest should be computed at the legal rate of South Carolina or of France was settled in favor of the higher rate. Also, in the argument it was stated by Mr. Campbell that it was of record that there had been paid into the treasury of the State \$115,000 for prizes taken by the frigate *South Carolina*.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and on 19th December the appropriation bill was amended so as to provide for the payment of \$27,635.70, with further interest on the principal sum of the debt from 15th December, 1854, to the agent of the French Government appointed to receive the same. This was the final action of the State in regard to what were known as the Luxembourg Claims.

But of course these various payments did not cover by any means the losses of the State resulting from this naval venture. The Assembly was for many years occupied in auditing and providing for the foreign war-debts of the State, and among them were included those incurred in France and Holland by the Commodore of the Navy. In the settlement of these foreign debts Gillon's stepson, Mr. John Splatt Cripps, had early been employed as the agent of the State, and we find him with William Crafts still serving in that capacity in 1797. Mr. Cripps continued to serve the State in this capacity for a considerably longer period. Apparently, too, the affairs of the frigate figured in the final settlement between the State and Federal government. These accounts might all possibly be reconstructed by a diligent search among the records in the Capitol in Columbia and elsewhere, but the value of it would hardly be commensurate with the labor, and a partial statement would be misleading.

At the time of Gillon's death his account with the State was still unsettled, and had been complicated in a curious way with other matters growing out of the political conditions of the period. Under the confiscation acts of 1782 the commissioners had sold many tracts of land, and among the buyers had been Gillon. The treaty of peace with Great

Britain had affected the titles to many of these lands, and in many cases the purchasers were looking to the State for relief. At the time of Gillon's death in 1794 a chancery suit was pending between Gillon and the State. In this case the complainants were the commissioners of public accounts, Arnoldus Vanderhorst and John Lewis Gervais, for whom appeared the Attorney General, Mr. John Julius Pringle," assisted by Mr. John Bee Holmes. For Gillon appeared Messrs. Moultrie, Hall, Pinckney, Rutledge and Harper.

The status of this case, when Gillon left South Carolina to take his seat in Congress for the last time, may be best shown by inserting here his letter to Governor Moultrie, which appeared in the *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser* of 24th April, 1794. It reads as follows:

Dear Sir,

As I am about to depart this State, to comply with the desire of my constituents, of taking my seat in the federal house of representatives, now met in Philadelphia, I conceive it a duty I owe to you as chief magistrate of this state to acquaint you in what state the suit between the public and myself is; that, if you deem it necessary, you will be pleased to lay the same before both houses of the legislature, at their next meeting in Columbia, at as early a period as may be convenient.

Having filed a full reply to the bill urged by the commissioners of public accounts, which, with the official documents attending it, clearly refutes every charge of errors, the case was attended to at the last term of the court of equity, and a partial decree took place thereon as per copy herewith offered. The first part I have complied with, and have consulted my referee, Mr. William Crafts, on the latter part, who has received my general account, with vouchers, and is of opinion my presence is not necessary; particularly, as the case cannot be finally determined on until the next term, in the month of June. I am the more confident in the propriety of my attending to my federal duty, from the certainty that, even after allowing credit for whatever the commissioners on public accounts have been pleased to debit me with in their last account, the State is greatly indebted to me for *large sums advanced in specie* during the last war, and for property sold me by the commissioners of confiscated estates, which the public cannot support their titles to, and of course must be returned to them, and they accordingly deduct the same from the debits against me, which amounts to upwards of fifteen thousand pounds; therefore no injury can arise to the public by my short absence; for should it even be possible, that the public can make good their titles for the lands in dispute, and not admit any deductions, or that any accidental errors (altho' I know of none) may cause a balance in favor of the public,

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"Arnoldus Vanderhorst—Governor of South Carolina 1792-94. John Lewis Gervais—Continental Congress 1782-3. John Julius Pringle—Speaker of the House S. C. 1787-9—Attorney General S. C. 1792-1808—U. S. District Attorney 1789.



I shall be at all times prepared to pay the same, at the discount of five for one, conformably to the law passed for the relief of John Lewis Gervais, and others indebted to the public for purchases payable in indents, or to pay the same in indents of the state.

In this state of the case, I dare to flatter myself that, so far from the legislature again interfering in what was, and still is pending in the proper court of decision, they will expunge from their journals the resolution of the fourth of December last, passed in the house of representatives before I had the least intimation thereof.

The gentlemen who are members of both houses, and who have perused the documents I have produced—*documents not of a private nature*, BUT PROOFS, produced out of the treasury of this State, and from the federal settlements with this State by the commissioners—will, I trust, explain and advocate them.

In that assurance, and relying on the wisdom and justice of the legislature, I attend to my federal duty; and have the honor to be, with every respect

Your excellency's most obedient

Humble servant

A. Gillon.

Charleston, 15 April, 1794.

The appended document was not a "partial decree," but an interlocutory order that Gillon should produce and deposit with the Register in Equity his "original portage bill book," of the *South Carolina*, his vouchers and all indents issued to him by the Treasurer, and that all accounts between him and the State should be referred to the Master in Equity, assisted as auditors by Mr. John Dawson, by Mr. William Crafts, and by Mr. Edward Darrell, nominated by the Attorney General, by Gillon, and by the Court respectively. A certificate that Gillon had complied with this order was also published.

The progress of this suit seems to have been delayed by the death of the defendant in October of the same year, for it is mentioned in 1795 in the report of the Commissioners to settle accounts, signed by John Lewis Gervais, that the suit against the late Commodore Gillon had been renewed as soon as the law permitted, and was expected to come on at the next term. But not until November, 1801, did the Comptroller General report that this "interesting suit" had been decided and a decree given in favor of the State for the indents lodged with the Master and for a further sum of \$42,571.00 in specie, which he feared could not be recovered on account of the insolvency of the estate and the numerous prior judgments. Apparently the offsets claimed by Gillon were many of them not allowed.

It may be well to tell briefly here what befell Capt. Joyner on his return home from captivity. After the capture of the *South Carolina* Captain Joyner was held a prisoner in New York, and was released upon the "cessation of arms". The *Gazette* of 10th May, 1783, mentions his arrival in Charles Town on a "flag vessel" from New York. He, too, had to meet the judgment of his country, for, on 10th March, 1784, the Legislature passed an ordinance, amended on 26th, which authorized and instructed a board of officers, who had served during the war in the Navy of the State, to sit as a Court-martial to inquire into the loss of the frigate *South Carolina*, and the conduct of Capt. Joyner. These officers were Captains Robert Cochran, Stephen Seymour, William Hall, Jacob Milligan, John Hatter, Simon Tufts, Charles Crowley and Lieut. John Mayrant.

Each of these had done good service, and the name of each finds again and again honorable mention in the naval annals of the war. Cochran had early been employed on a mission to the northern colonies to enlist seamen for the projected navy. His services in June, 1776, had been found valuable by Gen. Charles Lee, who described him as "a very active man". Later in the same year he sailed to France in command of the *Notre Dame*. In 1780 he became a prisoner at the fall of Charles Town and was sent to St. Augustine. Stephen Seymour commenced his service at the very outbreak and in 1776-77 commanded the *Rattlesnake*, which in 1779, under Frisbie, after a gallant combat in the Stono, was fired and deserted by her crew. We find him also in command of the *Notre Dame* in 1777. The names of William Hall and the brigantine-of-war *Notre Dame* can never be spoken or heard in South Carolina without enthusiasm, for the services of each were continuous and notable. In the action with the British frigate *Yarmouth*, in 1778, the *Notre Dame* lay across the stern of the enemy when Captain Biddle and the entire crew of the Continental frigate *Randolph* perished in the explosion that destroyed the ship. This glorious *Notre Dame* was sunk with other ships in 1780 by the defenders of Charles Town for the purpose of blocking the channel of the Cooper against the passage of Arbuthnot's

fleet. Hall became a prisoner, and was sent with Cochran to St. Augustine. Jacob Milligan, as a lieutenant of the *Prosper* in 1776, boarded the frigate *Actaeon*, as she lay, burning and deserted by her crew, on the shoal where Fort Sumter now stands, and, firing her guns at the British fleet, he brought off her flag ere she blew up. John Hatter we find in the *Hope*, making a successful voyage to France in 1776. Captured on his return, he was carried into St. Augustine, and underwent a long imprisonment. Simon Tufts in the *Defence*, to cover the blocking of Hog Island Channel, engaged on 11th and 12th November, 1775, the British sloop-of-war *Tamar* and the *Cherokee*, firing the first shot of the war in South Carolina. Lieut. John Mayrant's name and fame are linked with those of John Paul Jones, with whom he served on the *Bonhomme Richard*, receiving a severe wound when the *Serapis* was boarded. At the recommendation of Jones he commanded the *Bonne Aventure*, a French privateer, in European waters. Later he served on the *South Carolina*, but must have left her before her capture."

The proceedings of this Court may at some future time be brought to light, but at present we only know that by it Captain Joyner was honorably acquitted. In 1786 he was a member of the Legislature, and from time to time thereafter we find mention of his name in the affairs of the public.

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"See Statutes at Large, Vol. 5, p. 715.

See also Garden's Anecdotes, Second Series, p. 103.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MILL PRISON AT  
PLYMOUTH, IN 1782.

CAPTAIN JOHN GREEN'S LETTER.

*[Manuscript from the Laurens Collection.]*

*Addressed:* Henry Laurens Esq'.  
Fleyder Street N°. 23  
Westminster.

Mill Prison Plymouth Feb'. 19th 1782.

Sir,

I had the honour of adressing you when you ware in the Tower of London early in the month of Nov'. last, as many of my fellow prisoners heard you were in a poor state of health, and not treated with that humanity you merited, and the justness of your cause deserved; I am afear'd that letter never came to your hand, as we never heard anything respecting it; I do assure you we are rejoiced to hear of your enlargement, and hope you will, ere long, be restored to good health. We are now in this 590 prisoners, many of them natives of South Carolina, Farmers and Traders, some of which was taken at Charlestown & admitted to paroles, and soon after were put on board a Man of War and sent to this Country; many others sent from New York by order of Admiral Rodney, and several others taken at S'. Eaustatia, they were put on board a Man of War & sent here, they have really suffer'd much on board the british Vessels in Coming to this place; but thank god they keep their spirits, we dont hear any news from our Country and are uneasy at our long captivity, many have been here, from, two, to five years; a Flying Report prevailed a few days past that doctor Franklin had made proposals to the Court of Great Britain to Exchange part of Lord Cornwallis's Troops for American prisoners now in Briton; I hope some thing will turn up which will be the means of Libera-

ting us; we are much Crowded in this place, tho' health, but much dread the Summer's heat; Several letters have been wrote to his Excellency Doct'. Franklin, but are not so fortunate as to hear from him; you will oblige us much if you can give any encouragement of our being released—I have not the honour of being personally known to you perhaps you might recollect me; I Commanded the Continental Ship of War 'Queen of France' when she went from France to boston in 1777. Soon after obtained a lave of absence to make a Voyage in the service of the Merch".—Robert Morris Esq'. furnished me with a new Ship bound for France, wherein I was taken; I had commanded for the house of Mess". Willing and Morris, ever since ye year 1764. Excepting the time I had the honour to serve the United States of America—M'. Ball shewed my your letter & gave me your Directions, M'. Miles Saurey is really a good man, but he is at all times of his coming to spake or give us our donations, bearing letters, or do us anny service, treated with much disrespect; Should be glad something was done by you to let this gentlemen see us in presence of the Egent or Keeper, when his business leads him here, without being subject to Ill treatment; pray sir Excuse this long letter and for Intruding on your time and you will oblige Sir,

Your most respectfull Humble Serv'.  
Jn Green

*Endorsed:* Capt. John Green

19 Feby 1782

Rec<sup>d</sup>. & answered 26<sup>th</sup>  
referred him to my Letter  
of 23<sup>d</sup>. to M'. Ball, shall  
know to morrow, if permitted  
to visit the Prison, can  
Illy afford the expense of  
the Journey but that shall  
be no Bar &c.

List of the American Prisoners in Mill Prison at Plymouth  
&c. &c. continued, Viz.<sup>1</sup>

## Of Rhode Island.

Name.	Rank or Station.
John Peck Rathburn .....	Captain
Josiah Haynes .....	Ditto
Ezekiel Durphy .....	Lieutenant
Thomas Bowen .....	Ditto
Luther Salisbury .....	Master
Christ <sup>r</sup> Phillips .....	Mariner
John Pearce .....	Ditto
John Hull .....	Ditto
William Crandall .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
William Springer .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Walter Parker .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Bristow Chatmus .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Deane Oswell .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Joseph Waddell .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Riscombe Sandford .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Jonathan Sheldon .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Chattern .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Caleb Gilbert .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Joseph Wilkinson .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Timothy Child .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Gideon Tanner .....	D <sup>o</sup> .

## Of Connecticut.

Robert M'Kowan .....	Master
Francis Butler .....	Ditto
Samuel Hubble .....	Mate
Joseph Bartram .....	Ditto
David Brookes .....	Mariner
James Billings .....	Ditto
Hardy Engine .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Tho <sup>o</sup> . Graversbock .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Benjamin Ashby .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
David Veal .....	D <sup>o</sup> .

<sup>1</sup>This list is apparently not complete; the first part of the MS. does not seem to be among the Laurens papers in this Collection.

Joseph Buell .....	Mariner
Joseph Clark .....	Ditto
Zach <sup>n</sup> . Bassett .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
George Lommas .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Elnathan Minor .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Thomas Edgar .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Haley .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Calvin Haynes .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Of New York.	
Theoph <sup>r</sup> . Ellsworth .....	Master
Archibald M'Neal .....	Mate
Joseph Jeffery .....	Mariner
John Sinclair .....	Ditto
James Coxeter .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Nathaniel Miller .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Nathan Howell .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Nathan Miller .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Benjamin Stakins .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Of New Jersey.	
Thomas Hayes .....	Mariner
James Hunt .....	Ditto
Setvus Church .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Jeremiah Church .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Sack .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Huston .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Maxfield .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Henry Weaver .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Of Pennsylvania.	
John Green .....	Captain
John Kemp .....	Ditto
Griffith Jones .....	Lieutenant
Alexander Tindall .....	Ditto
Nathan Simmons .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Shubart Armitage .....	Lieut. Mariner
William Whitpain .....	Lieutenant
Thomas Justice .....	Ditto
Joseph Ashburn .....	Master
George Mitchell .....	Mate
Robert Burr ridge .....	Ditto

Thomas Pemberton .....	Mate
William Downes .....	D°.
James Burney .....	Carpenter
..... Knox .....	D°.
John Claypool .....	D°.
Samuel Gilbert .....	Mariner
John Stuart .....	D°.
John Thomas .....	D°.
Alex <sup>r</sup> . Crawford .....	D°.
John Shairy .....	D°.
Nicholas Depoe .....	D°.
John Stephenson .....	D°.
Charles Laine .....	D°.
John Shaw .....	D°.
Hugh Forsyth .....	D°.
John Morton .....	D°.
Jacob Smith .....	D°.
Henry Wager .....	D°.
William Wild .....	D°.
George Dryerson .....	D°.
Dennis Delaney .....	D°.
James Bartlett .....	D°.
Jacob Statt .....	Mariner
Robert Wilson .....	D°.
Thomas Hooker .....	D°.
John Martin .....	D°.
John Allen .....	D°.
Joseph Alexander .....	D°.
John Spade .....	D°.
John Harman .....	D°.
Jacob Tryon .....	D°.
Edward Gibbons .....	D°.
John Cunningham .....	D°.
Nathaniel Smith .....	D°.
William M'Muller .....	D°.
Langhorne Jenny .....	D°.
William Duncan .....	D°.
John Jones .....	D°.
William Dunstan .....	D°.



Patrick Gallagher .....	Mariner
James Robertson .....	D°.
William Derrick .....	D°.
William Lawrence .....	D°.
William Lawrence J°. .....	D°.
Nichols Calleday .....	D°.
Joseph Puney .....	D°.
George Moore .....	D°.
John Murray .....	D°.
William Kemp .....	D°.
John Langworthy .....	D°.
Nath <sup>r</sup> Brooks .....	D°.
Gilbert Stephenson .....	D°.
John Thompson .....	Midshipman
Fred <sup>t</sup> Molineux .....	Passenger
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Alexander .....	Lieutenant
Samuel Owens .....	Midshipman
Benjamin Broom .....	Mariner
Thomas Brookes .....	Ditto
Edward Porter .....	D°.
Ichabod Beaby .....	D°.
Of Maryland	
William Coward .....	Lieutenant
John Smith .....	D°.
Samuel Chawkley .....	Mate
William Harris .....	Mariner
William Vickers .....	D°.
Colin M'Mullen .....	D°.
Gassaway Pindle .....	D°.
Josiah Wheeler .....	D°.
James Pratt .....	D°.
Aaron Parrish .....	D°.
Virtus Sweat .....	D°.
Nevil <sup>l</sup> Walker .....	D°.
Nathan Vennom .....	D°.
Samuel Bluver .....	D°.
Stephen Watkins .....	D°.
William Mull .....	D°.
John Shrine .....	D°.

Philip Mitchell .....	Mariner
Nich <sup>r</sup> . McEnhener .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Elisha Powell .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
James Glenn .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Solomon Evans .....	Mariner
Thomas Shepherd .....	Ditto
Littleton Chilton .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
James Bompson .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Charles Pickering .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
William Mason .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Alex. Massey .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
William Miles .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Jenkinson .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Isaac Townsend .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Of Virginia.	
Thomas Tangle .....	Master
Francis Beck .....	Mate
Peter Aspenell .....	Gunner
Leaven White .....	Mariner
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Livingston .....	Ditto
George Poole .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
George Webland .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Jones .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Anthony Tennable .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Cooper .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Keeton .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Augustine Almon .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Anth <sup>r</sup> . Bellamy .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Richard Davis .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Robert Jarvis .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Thomas Bartlett .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Francis Tuptman .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Uriah Sutter .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Joseph North .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Bourdeaux .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Baptist .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Malachi Williamson .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Ellsey .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Connor .....	D <sup>o</sup> .

Abijah Buxton .....	Mariner
George Aspin .....	D°.
William Priss .....	Boy
Nich <sup>s</sup> Barkinson .....	Mariner
John Mackingham .....	D°.
Of North Carolina.	
Simon Alderson .....	Captain
William Throop .....	Mate
Simon Alderson .....	Mariner
Daniel Austen .....	Ditto
William Fuse .....	D°.
Shad <sup>s</sup> . Drew .....	D°.
Isaac Pharoah .....	D°.
Rob <sup>s</sup> Booth .....	D°.
Rich <sup>d</sup> . Kennedy .....	D°.
Miles Bembridge .....	D°.
Simon Howard .....	D°.
Will <sup>m</sup> . Kennedy .....	Boy
Henry Guy .....	Mariner
Ephraim Jones .....	D°.
George Stysen .....	D°.
John Morrison .....	D°.
Edward King .....	D°.
And <sup>r</sup> . Fullerton .....	D°.
William Turner .....	D°.
John Davis .....	D°.
Malachi Novice .....	D°.
Sheldon Jasper .....	D°.
David Vail .....	D°.
Thomas White .....	D°.
Of South Carolina.	
John Ashton .....	Lieutenant
Jacob Stobo .....	Ditto
William Pitts .....	Midshipman
Daniel Russell .....	Ditto
Thomas Ball .....	D°.
Paul Ripley .....	Gunner
Joseph Singletarry .....	Mariner
John Singletarry .....	Ditto

Daniel Duff .....	Lieut: Militia
William Steel .....	Private D°.
Andrew Wells .....	Ditto
James Vestals .....	D°.
Will <sup>m</sup> . M'Ilhanev .....	D°.
James Markham .....	D°.
Hardy Wilkes .....	D°.
James Kennerly .....	D°.
Of Georgia.	
John Brown .....	Lieutenant

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens:*

List of American Prisoners

in Mill Prison

Recd 8<sup>th</sup> March 1782.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

### A WOMAN'S LETTERS IN 1779 AND 1782.

The following letters written during Provost's expedition against Charleston, in 1779, will show the tribulations and dangers of a "Rebel" young lady during the Revolutionary war. The first letter was written while Provost's army was occupying St. Andrew's Parish. He had crossed to the east bank of the Ashley May 11<sup>th</sup>, 1779, advanced to the lines of Charleston, which only the approach of Genl Lincoln's army saved from capture, and on May 14 he retreated to the west bank. On June 20, 1779, a battle took place in Stono River, in which the Americans were repulsed, and soon afterwards Provost withdrew to Savannah.

[No. 1.]

'Many thanks my Dr. Sukey, for your kind inquiry's about me & still more thanks for acquainting me of your situation. We left Prince Williams the day after you parted with us. My Brother attempted bringing his Negroes with him, but we were obliged to leave them in Pon pon River, from whence they returned home; thear was a few put on board Mr. River's Schooner—which arrived safe in Charles-Town; Nancy & self have six among them, they went about the Town for their victuals. We have our two maids with us; Mariah is with the rest of our negroes at Oakatees, (I

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<sup>1</sup>The writer of these letters, Mary Lucia Bull, was great-granddaughter of Stephen Bull, the emigrant, "Caseeka of the Itawanas," and the grand-niece of the First Lieut Governor Bull. She was named after her grandmother, Mrs. Barnaby Bull, a daughter of the first Landgrave Edmond Bellenger. On the death of her brother, John

believe,) under the care of Mr. Flower & Mr. M. Garvey. It is impossible for me to describe to you what I felt, while the British Army was on this side Ashley-Ferry, we never went in to our beds at night, had Candles constantly burning & were alarmed at every noise that we heard. Mrs. Bull was plundered of some of her clothes, my Aunt Bellinger's Chamber door was burst open & a great many of her things taken, in short everybody in the House lost something except Nancy & myself. As soon as we saw them taking things about the House we went into our Chamber, had the window shut & stood against the door, (for it could not lock.) One Man came & turned the Brass but did not push against it hard enough to find out it was not lock'd. But, good Heavens, my Sukey, think what we must have suffered when a parcel of Indians came bolting into the House, as for my part, I expected nothing but death, & indeed, at that moment it was indifferent to me whether I lived or died, yet I could not bear the thought of being murder'd by the Savages. One of the British Colonels came to the House, we told him we were very uneasy about the Indians & common Soldiers, he was sorry they disturbed us, (he said), but we had better fee him to stay with us, for he had good spirits, cou'd sing a good Song & had a deal of chitty-chatty, Whether he said that to divert us, (for we were very dull) or whether he felt as little for our distress as he appeared to do, I will not undertake to say. You ask me what we intend doing—that is a question that I know not how to answer. I am as yet quite undetermined what to do. I wait for my brother's advice, who is at the Indian-Land.<sup>2</sup>

Bull, who had married the heiress of the ~~Perry~~ family, she inherited the estate of their family. She married Jacob Guerard. Among her many descendants is James Lowndes, Esquire, now of Washington, D. C., whose interest in this Society and in the Carolina Art Association and the Charleston Library Society has been more than well proved by the presentation of pamphlets, books and other valuable gifts.

<sup>2</sup>A part of Beaufort District—now County was for many years known as the "Indian Land."

Perry

Mrs. Kelsall (my brother informed me) has invited us to go to Georgia, but I see no possibility of our accepting his invitation. I am very glad to hear your Mamma has been so lucky, please remember us all kindly to her, if you have any opportunity of writing to her; I wish, my Sukey, I knew how to go & see you before you go to River-May, I would not mind your being at a Strangers, I believe I would jump up behind Isaac now, if Nancy would let me, but she wants to see you as much as I do, & she is so selfish she won't let me have the pleasure of seeing you alone.

And now, my Sukey, I must beg that you will not be uneasy about me, I am as happy as your absence and the times will permit me to be. Mrs. Bull, Nancy & Miss Polly Cameron desire to be remembered to you. I remain your unchangeable Friend,

Mary Lucia Bull.

P. S.—Mrs Garvey & Miss Cameron stay'd at Prince William's.

Miss Susanna Stoll.

[No. 2.]

Stoney Point, July 5, 1779.

My Dr Sukey: The desire you must have of seeing your mother makes me congratulate you on the prospect you have of returning home, but as I know not when we shall meet again, my spirits are quite sunken; when shall I enjoy the heart-felt satisfaction of seeing and conversing with my amiable friend? You desire me to continue to love you; your command is easily obey'd; yes my Sukey, as long as your Lucia is blessed with life and reason she will love you. Mrs. Bellinger has spent one day here since you left us. I agree with you in your opinion of that Lady; she is indeed an agreeable woman. I hope to see her after a while I am here, as she intends making some stay in Chas Town.

Please remember us all to your Mamma and Mrs Donnom.

Nancy desires her love to you. Mrs Bull and Miss M. Cameron also desire to be remembered to you.

Adieu, my dear Sukey; believe me to be your affectionate and unchangeable,

Mary Lucia Bull.

Miss Susanna Stoll,

Favored by Mr M. Garvey

[No. 3.]

Prince William, March 15, 1782.

My Dear Sukey: I am very sorry you had no paper to write to me; a letter at this time wou'd have given me infinite pleasure; I hope, my dear Sukey, the change in my situation will make no change in your regard for me; let me beg of you to treat me with the same affectionate freedom that you have ever done. Your heart I have found capable of love and friendship at the same time; pray imagine mine to be so, too; our sentiments were ever much alike. I wish to see you and your dear little Boy, I thought to have had that pleasure in a few days, but some British vessels being in the way will prevent my going up as soon as I expected.

Please present my respectful compliments to your mother: my compliments to Mr Garvey also and believe me to be yours most affectionately,

Mary Lucia Guerard.

Mrs Susanna Garvey.

Favored by Mrs. A. Garvey.

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#### OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Departed this life on the 1st of June last, at his Plantation, (Cedar Field, Christ Church Parish,) in the Seventy-second year of his age, MR. THOMAS ALLAN, of a lin-



gering illness of nearly two years, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of his maker. He was a native of Gosport, England, but for sixty-one years, an inhabitant of Charleston and its vicinity. In the commencement of the Revolution he took up arms in the cause of his adopted country, and continued her defender throughout the arduous struggle, when Great Britain acknowledged her free and independent. He was one of the few who never took a British Protection, but rejected the idea with scorn, and to his end, a firm undeviating republican, and friend to Liberty. As a husband, parent, master, friend, and also a truly just and honest man, he can be placed amongst the first class of mankind. He has left a widow, six children, seven grand children and numerous friends and acquaintances, to bemoan his irreparable loss. He lived beloved and died lamented—(*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, July 18, 1827.)

Died—At the residence of Maj. Joseph Mickle, in Kershaw District, S. C., on the 8th inst., Mr. Samuel Breed, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Breed enrolled himself among the patriots of '76 at an early age, and continued in the service of his country until May, 1780, when he was taken a prisoner at the surrender of fort Moultrie, and paroled with Major Eli Kershaw, and others to Camden, where he continued a citizen until within a few years. Having lost his wife and a numerous family, all except a grandson, he lived among his friends in the country, who will recollect the goodness of his heart, as well as his mild and amiable disposition.—(*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1826.)

Died, at Georgetown, Gen. Robert Conway, formerly of this city, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 70—interred with military honors.—(*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Monday, December 8, 1823.)

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A. S. SALLEY, JR.

*EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.*

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Charleston, S. C.

# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. X.

JULY, 1909.

No. 3

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LETTERS FROM COMMODORE ALEXANDER  
GILLON IN 1778 AND 1779.

*(Continued from the April number.)*

[8]

Gentlemen

I had the honor of writing you y<sup>e</sup> 5 march and sent you two copies thereof wherein you'll observe y<sup>e</sup> then prospect I had of speedily compleating the business I was sent to Europe on But y<sup>e</sup> loss y<sup>e</sup> trade this kingdom met with, y<sup>e</sup> reports from England of the success of their troops in Georgia with Count D'Estaing's situation damped y<sup>e</sup> spirit of those in trade so much that I could procure no credit from them excepting about one hundred thousand livres from the house at Nantes that was to do all y<sup>e</sup> business, my chief dependence for money being those in Trade I was not a little chagrined at this. However I then determined to apply to government and went to Paris where M<sup>r</sup> Franklin introduced me by letter to M<sup>r</sup> de Sartine who heard my proposals and desired me to state them to him in writing which I immediately did as follows

To lend me y<sup>e</sup> money y<sup>e</sup> State of South Carolina authorised me to borrow in Europe

To join me in y<sup>e</sup> security ye State had given me if monies were to be procured in any other place.

To sell me three of their Frigates ready for sea payable here in two and five years with Interest or pay-



able in provisions of our produce by y<sup>e</sup> State at any of their Foreign Islands at any time they would fix and these provisions or even naval stores to be conveyed by the S C fleet to one of their foreign islands, this I urged in preference to y<sup>e</sup> other proposals because I knew these Frigates would be partly useful to America in general and to Georgia in particular by helping to break up y<sup>e</sup> English expedition in that quarter this I fully explained to M<sup>r</sup> Franklin and M<sup>r</sup> de Sartine requesting them to persue a plan I would draw up for an expedition against Georgia that I am sure might with y<sup>e</sup> aid of our army there secure all y<sup>e</sup> British Army, Forces, Ammunition provisions and shipping,— it was for them if they would not sell me three frigates to send three ships of y<sup>e</sup> line three Frigates two cutters and six row gallies all of y<sup>e</sup> easiest draft of water to Georgia first making ye island of [blank] to know their exact distance from St Augustine the to proceed off that Bar and take all that was there, then to send to Georgia & South Carolina for advices when I conceive this Fleet would've secured all y<sup>e</sup> British vessels there or thereabouts, this done they might have gone to Hispaniola or Martinico and joined their fleet there carrying a convoy of provisions with them for their Navy and Army, all of this need not have detained them longer than about 25 days more than if this small Squadron had sailed directly from here for their islands, and as I knew there was a reinforcement going to their Islands I thought they could not be better employed than taking this sudden and unexpected trip to Georgia in their way.— To remove a difficulty that was hinted at I removed it by saying that I would go in this fleet with all my officers as volunteers provided that M<sup>r</sup> Sartine would here agree to let y<sup>e</sup> State of South Carolina have all y<sup>e</sup> vessels, stores, & ammunition this fleet took that would suit them either on paying for all of them here or on paying for them in y<sup>e</sup> foreign islands in provisions at y<sup>e</sup> price that the French commandg officer and y<sup>e</sup> person y<sup>e</sup> State would choose to value them at—this Equitable

proposal was objected to, I therefore renewed my former request with these additions because I thought they might object aiding any State without y<sup>r</sup> support of Congress.

That I would request y<sup>r</sup> favor of y<sup>r</sup> State to apply to Congress to become guarantee for y<sup>r</sup> State to those I should borrow money from and for Congress to support y<sup>r</sup> measure of fitting out y<sup>r</sup> three Frigates this I did because I suppose Congress would readily do it as in my humble opinion a navy to my State is a Navy to America in general and that South Carolina does not confine herself to such narrow limits but to y<sup>r</sup> continent in general, thus would've offered (instead of being asked) to Congress any aid their ships could've given but this availed nothing is M<sup>r</sup> de Sartine told me that my application was y<sup>r</sup> same as if Congress had authorised me to make it—I therefore proposed give me but one good Frigate on paying you what monies I have here and paying y<sup>r</sup> balance in two years, or as I have monies enough to build y<sup>r</sup> hull of a ship and to pay advanced wages will you furnish me with the materials to fit her for Seas on a short credit, this is well as y<sup>r</sup> other proposals was refused. I then requested him M<sup>r</sup> de Sartine to favor me with a written answer to y<sup>r</sup> proposals I made him and assured him that y<sup>r</sup> State would be pleased he would do it and assign y<sup>r</sup> reasons why their great and generous allies would not assist them, I also asked a passage for y<sup>r</sup> few officers that were here say 2 Captains—2 Lts of Marines & 4 midshipmen in y<sup>r</sup> Frigate that was going with ye ambassador as they could ruff it rather than lose the opportunity of going to serve their invaded Country, he desired me to apply by letter which I immediately did three weeks since but hitherto have received no answer whatever thus all hopes of aid from this government are at an end,— I am trying to borrow some monies in Amsterdam by obligations as they there term it having got a house there to undertake it who gives me some hopes of success I have also proposed y<sup>r</sup> matter to y<sup>r</sup> directors general of y<sup>r</sup> Society



of y<sup>r</sup> maritime commerce at Berlin who are determined to trade with America as they have wrote me thereon whereby I had y<sup>r</sup> opportunity of proposing the States business them but if nothing is done there or in Holland I then think of laying out what monies I have in Materials for three ships and send them to America by y<sup>r</sup> best opportunity which perhaps may be St Eustatius as then ye State if they persevere in their original war can order y<sup>r</sup> Frigates to be built in Boston, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, or Charles Town South Carolina as they think proper or if they chuse to sell these materials they will yield more than the first sum of £500,000 of currency voted and expended in this affair thus there is a prospect of y<sup>r</sup> State losing nothing by this intent of having a Navy, perhaps they may ask Congress for their share of y<sup>r</sup> Continental fleet or fall on some other mode. As I am denied a passage in y<sup>r</sup> French Frigate by M<sup>r</sup> de Sartine or in y<sup>r</sup> Alliance by M<sup>r</sup> Franklin for y<sup>r</sup> officers to return to America I must see and procure their passage elsewhere I shall also return as soon as I've finished all ye State business under my care, pardon me for troubling you with this affair but I tho't it wou'd be satisfactory to you to know what I had done here & what assistance we in future must expect from this government. I've sent Gov Rutledge copies and particularly of all my correspondence here on this matter with some remarks that America ought to know, no doubt he will furnish you with such as he deems necessary out of them. I find Capt Jones is now ready with y<sup>r</sup> following vessels under his command,

Bon Homme Richard 44 guns 400 men. An old India-  
[man.]

Alliance.....	36	"	200	"	
Pallas.....	32	"	250	"	A merchant-
					[man.]

A Ship.....	20	"	200	"	D <sup>o</sup> .
2 Cutters of.....			18	Guns &	200 men each
A brig of .....			14	"	100 "
12 Chase-Maris or tenders.					

Y<sup>e</sup> two first appear under continental colours and all y<sup>e</sup> rest under French colours and with French officers having continental marine commissions but I am told they are to hoist Continental colours as soon as out to Sea what a useful fleet this might prove on America's shore to scour it of y<sup>e</sup> privateers that are ruining your trade to break up y<sup>e</sup> Georgia expedition and to gather strength by picking up the y<sup>e</sup> stragglers British cruisers, but M<sup>r</sup> Franklin told me they were not going to America thus suppose they may be going on a project that is expected to prove more advantageous to certain parties Time must prove who is right—I craved M<sup>r</sup> Adams to take charge of this packet with my letters to S<sup>c</sup> Carolina which he will deliver you.— will you be pleased to forward them by y<sup>e</sup> very first safe hand as they are of much consequence to our State M<sup>r</sup> Adams would've aided me much had I met him at Paris, M<sup>r</sup> Lee and M<sup>r</sup> Izard did all in their power but when people are pre-determined not to help us & when those whom America has appointed to support her requests & are averse to y<sup>e</sup> measure itself it avails little to have y<sup>e</sup> aid of such gentlemen as Mess<sup>rs</sup> Adams, Lee & Izard whose assistance had they been in power would've procured I should suppose at least a something. May I crave you to present my respect to M<sup>r</sup> Jay and such of y<sup>e</sup> delegates as I've the honor of being known to and believe me to be very much

Gent<sup>l</sup>

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Servt

A. Gillon

L'Orient 15 June 1779

To the Honorable the Delegates from y<sup>e</sup> State of South Carolina at y<sup>e</sup> Continental Congress Philadelphia.—

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PRO-  
VINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
1692-1700.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

*(Continued from the April number.)*

August 11, 1698, John Whitmarsh, William Bower and Charles Odingsells executed their bond to Governor Blake for Whitmarsh's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Margaret Morris. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 260.)

October 3, 1698, Joseph Hunt, Thomas Elliott and Thomas Booth executed their bond to Governor Blake for Joseph Hunt's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of John Hunt. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 261.)

October 1, 1698, Mary Ladson, Capt. William Smith, and Jonathan Amory executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Ladson's faithful performance of the trust of administratrix of the estate of John Ladson. Witness: William Gibbon. (Page 262.)

March 11, 1697-8, Hannah Bennett, Capt. William Smith and William Edwards executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Bennett's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Richard Bennett, deceased. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 263.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Hannah Bennett to administer on the estate of Richard Bennett, at the same time directing William Edwards, Edmund Dundon and Hugh Cochrum to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Pages 264-265.)

March 16, 1697-8, Martha Lardant, Noah Royer, Jr., Isaac Calabeuf and Jonas Bonhost executed their bond

to Governor Blake for Mrs. Lardant and Royer's faithful performance of their trust as administrators of the estate of James Lardant. (Pages 265-266.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Martha Lardant and Noah Royer, Jr., to administer on the estate of James Lardant, at the same time reciting that Isaac Callibeuf, Peter Chevalier, Stephen Taveron, Jonas Bonhost and Abraham Leswear had been directed to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 266.)

Will of Thomas Bolton, made January 10, 1696, and proved before Governor Archdale May 14, 1696, gave "friende" Phœbe Codner £10 as an acknowledgment of her tenderness and care to his late wife and himself during their sickness; gave the Congregation of Friends in Carolina £10 to be used for repairing the fence of the burying place and for "building a little house to shelter people from bad weather, on occasion"; gave his negro man, Titus, his freedom at the expiration of two years after testator's death, or as soon as his executors should see fit within five years; gave one tenth of his estate, after all debts were paid, to charitable uses (to be divided equally between the Congregation of Friends in London and the Congregation of Friends in Charles Town); gave the remainder of his estate to his two daughters, Rebecca and Ann Bolton, to be equally divided between them, and in case of the death of both of them their estate was to go to his brother, Randolph Bolton, of London; gave friends, Joseph Blake and James Stanyarne, £10 each, and appointed them his executors. Witnesses: William Bailey, Phœbe Codner, John Beamer. "Vera Copia Chas. Odingsells, Dept: Secrty:." Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., March 25, 1698. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted by Governor Archdale to Landgrave Joseph Blake and James Stanyarne, May 14, 1696. (Pages 267-268.)

March 15, 1697-8, Governor Blake directed Francis Fidling to administer on the estate of Reuben Willis, at the same time reciting that Richard Tradd, Edward

Berry, John Hill, Edward Loughton and William Poole had been directed to appraise and make an inventory of the same. (Pages 268-269.)

March 15, 1697-8, Francis Fidling, Thomas Rose and Samuel Saxon executed their bond to Governor Blake for Fidling's faithful performance of his trust of administrator. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 269.)

May 24, 1698, Governor Blake directed David Davis to administer on the estate of William Davis, at the same time reciting that Col. Robert Gibbes, Capt. Jacob Allen, Thomas Drayton, William Nash and Capt. Samuel DuBerdieu had been directed to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Page 270.)

The same day David Davis, Capt. William Smith and John Maverick executed their bond to Governor Blake for Davis's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of William Davis. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 270 and 255.)

October 14, 1699, Elisha Prioleau, Peter Chevalier and Daniel DuRoureseau executed their bond to Governor Blake for Prioleau's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of Maria Bonnell. Witness: Robert Dacres.

The warrant of appraisement of the said estate was directed to Peter Chevalier, John Girardeau, Abram La Sade, Peter Manigault and Peter Filleux. (Page 271.)

October 16, 1699, Governor Blake directed Samuel Saxon to administer on the estate of John Travis. (Page 272.)

The same day Samuel Saxon, David Maybank and Francis Fidling executed their bond to Governor Blake for Saxon's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Travis. Witness: Robert Dacres. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Francis Fidling, James Peartree, Simon Valentijn, William Gibbons and Miles Brewton. (Ibid.)

October 17, 1699, James Dubosc, Peter LeChevalier and Daniel DuRoureseau executed their bond to Gov-

ernor Blake for DuBosc's faithful execution of his trust as administrator of the estate of Peter Rosier. Witness: Robert Dacres. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Elisha Prioleau, Daniel Avoe, Peter Le Chevalier, Daniel DuRoureseau and Peter Filleux. (Page 273.)

October 27, 1705, Madelein Cheneshane and René Ravenel executed their bond to Sir Nathaniel Johnson, governor and ordinary, for the said Madelein's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Daniel Cheneshane.

March 16, 1698-9, Philodocia Glaze, George Burnett and Increase Sumner executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Glaze's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Gabriel Glaze. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 275-276.)

May 12, 1699, James LeBas, James DuBose and Anthony Cordes executed their bond to Governor Blake for LeBas's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of John Herant. Witness: Henry Wigington. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Christopher Walker, Lambert Sanders, Philip Rowland, Joseph Weld, John Greenland and John Alston. (Pages 276-277.)

May 13, 1699, Thomas Hubbard, James Moore and John Lawes executed their bond to Governor Blake for Hubbard's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of Francis Rider. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 278.)

September 3, 1696, Samuel Hartley, James Stanyarne and William Smith executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Hartley's faithful execution of the trust of administrator of the estate of Benjamin Wildy. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 279.)

November 24, 1696, Simon Valentijn, Edward Loughton and Charles King executed their bond to Governor Blake for Valentijn's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Susannah Barker. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 280.)

The same day letters of administration on the said estate were granted to said Simon Valentijn, and a warrant of appraisement was issued to Wm. Pople, Charles King, Edward Loughton, Thomas Noble and Charles Prouty. (Page 281.)

November 28, 1696, James LeBas, Peter Guerard and Antoine Bouran executed their bond to Governor Blake for LeBas's faithful execution of his trust as administrator on the estate of John Lemoyne. Witness: Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec. (Page 282.)

The same day letters of administration on the said estate were granted to James LeBas, and a warrant of appraisement was directed to Mr. DeRoureseau, Christopher Walker, John Greenland, Mr. Cloningham, and Lambert Sanders. (Page 283.)

January 13, 1696-7, Elizabeth Turgis, Rebecca Axtell and William Cantey executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Turgis's faithful execution of her trust as executrix of the estate of Francis Turgis. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 284.) The warrant of appraisement on the said estate was directed to Maj. Thomas Broughton, Gabriel Glaze, Thomas Graves and George Burnett. (Page 285.)

October 27, 1696, Peter DuGue, son and sole executor of the last will and testament of James DuGue, Sr., deceased, Samuel DuBourdieu and Judith, his wife, James DuBose and Mary, his wife, and Marianna DuGue, widow and relict of James DuGue, Jr., on behalf of her daughter, Marianna DuGue, arranged a division of the property of James DuGue, Sr., reciting that the said James DuGue, Sr., by his will, made May 28, 1696, bequeathed to his five children therein named and to his granddaughter, Marianna DuGue, all of his real and personal estate to be equally divided among them; that all of the said property that had come to the knowledge of said legatees had been divided into six parts, whereof Peter DuGue, in his own right and also as trustee in right of his brother, Isaac, and sister, Elizabeth; Samuel DuBourdieu and James DuBose, in right

of their wives, and Marianna DuGue, widow, in right of her daughter, Marianna DuGue, severally took their several parts of the same, Peter DuGue taking the plantation upon New Town Creek, James's Island, two town lots in Charles Town, numbered 165 and 186, a negro boy and £2. 5. 10. sterling; Peter taking for Isaac and Elizabeth part of a town lot in Charles Town, on Broad Street, which James DuGue purchased of James DeBourdeaux, blacksmith, together with the buildings thereon, and £4. 12. 4.; James and Mary DuBose taking a negro man, a negro woman, a negro boy; James and Mary DuBose receiving the use of two lots in Charles Town, numbered 70 and 98, for two years and six months; then delivering possession of them up to Marianna DuGue for the use of her daughter, Marianna; Marianna DuGue taking for her daughter the use of lots in Charles Town for two years and six months, one of the lots being on Church Street, numbered 70, granted to Arthur Middleton, and having been purchased by James DuGue from Robert Skelton, cordwinder, the other granted to James DuGue, and numbered 98, the said lots to become the property, at the expiration of the time, of the younger Marianna DuGue; Samuel and Judith DuBordieu also to receive £54. 8. 6. in goods of said estate. Witness: Antoine Couran, Isaac Callabeuf, Jonathan Amory and Anthony Cordes. Signature of Marianna DuGue witnessed by Boisseau, John Marriner and John Filbein. Proved before James Moore, November 9, 1696, and before James LeBas, January 22, 1696-7. Witness: Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec. (Pages 286 and 247.)

March 15, 1705, Sarah Howes, Ralph Izard and Arthur Middleton executed their bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Howes's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Job Howes. (Page 287.)

December 1, 1696, William Williams, Richard Conant and Francis Fidling executed their bond to Governor Blake for Williams's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Richard [undecipherable



name]. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 290. Pages 288 and 289 are blank.)

May 13, 1697, Elizabeth Elliott, Capt. William Brockhurst and Christopher Jauard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Elliott's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Joseph Elliott. Witness: Charles Odingsells. The warrant of appraisement was directed to William Elliott, John Elliott, James Stanyarne, Hugh Hext and John Norton. (Page 291.)

June 3, 1697, William Dry, James Risbee and John Buckley executed their bond to Governor Blake for Dry's faithful execution of his trust as administrator of the estate of Robert Rhimer. Witness: James Moore. (Page 292.)

June 10, 1697, Samuel Williamson, Richard Tradd, Thomas Rose and James Peartree executed their bond to Governor Blake for Williamson and Tradd's faithful administration of the estate of Robert Adams. Witness: William Dry. (Page 293.)

June 17, 1697, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Margaret Laverick to administer upon the estate of Robert Laverick. At the same time he directed Findla Marten, John Frooman, Thomas Noble, Art: Dicks and Joh: Hill to appraise and make an inventory of said estate, (Page 295. Page 294 contains the will of Robert Adams)

By virtue of a warrant of appraisement to them directed by Governor Blake, March 3, 1696-7, John Ladson, William Chapman and Joseph Ellicott appeared before John Beresford June 18, 1697, and proved the inventory which accompanied their jurat. (Page 296.)

June 21, 1697, Hugh Hext, William Elliott, John Elliott prepared an inventory of the estate of Joseph Ellicott, which they proved the following day before William Hawett. (Page 297.)

June 28, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £16. from Lady Axtell for 800 acres of land, sold for the Lords Proprietors. (Page 297.)

July 24, 1697, William Dry acknowledged the receipt

of £67. 8. 7½., at five shillings each piece of eight, from Thomas Palmer, administrator of Robert Rymer, (Page 297.)

July 20, 1697, John Beresford, Esq., of Berkeley County, executed his bond to Edward Lascells, of Barbadoes, merchant, guaranteeing the payment of three bills of exchange which he had drawn upon Col. John Hallett, of Barbadoes, for £25. sterling, payable to said Edward Lascells. Witnesses: Charles Basden and Susannah Rawlings. (Page 298.)

July 20, 1697, Thomas Cary, Esq., of Charles Town, executed his bond to Edward Lascells and William Heysham, both of Barbadoes, guaranteeing the payment of three bills of exchange for £140., drawn by Philip Ostome, of Carolina, planter, on Capt. Peter Colleton, of Barbadoes, payable to "Coll: Thomas Cary Receiver", and, in consideration of cash paid him by Ithiel Smart, endorsed over by him to the said Lascells and Heysham. Witnesses: William Smith and Hugh Hall. (Pages 298-299.)

The first of the above bonds was proved before Thomas Cary by the oaths of Capt. Charles Basden and Susannah Rawlings; the second was proved before James Risbee by the oaths of Capt. William Smith and Hugh Anderson. (Page 299.)

The second of the above bonds was declared void by both parties to the agreement July 30th, and another bond executed, slightly different in its conditions. Witnesses: William Dry, Alexander Parris and John Reese. (Pages 299-300.)

June 8, 1697, John Moore and Samuell Pray made oath before James Risbee that at the request of Richard Narramore, "Commander of the Bridgateen Carrolina", they had gone "on board sayd vessell to view the sd. Vessell's houle butt more Espetially a hogs head" particularly marked and found "the Sd— hhd well stowed loaded & quined". (Page 300.)

July 30, 1697, John Reese, of Barbadoes, executed his bond to Thomas Palmer, of the said island, merchant,

conditioned for the payment of £10. sterling on or before August 30, 1697. Witnesses: Hugh Hall and Ithiell Smart. (Page 300.)

March 17, 1696-7, Gabriel Glaze, William Cantey and Thomas Butler, appraisers appointed by Governor Blake, February 11, 1696-7, prepared an inventory and appraisal of the estate of Francis Turgis, deceased, which they proved before Richard Conant, March 19, 1696-7. (Page 301.)

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

## RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.<sup>1</sup>

[INSCRIPTION ON COVER:]

Memoranda by  
Col. Isaac Hayne the Republican Martyr  
who  
was Sacrificed in Charlestown  
on  
Saturday—4 August—1781.

Rob<sup>t</sup> Ballingall was living at Parkers ferry Sept<sup>r</sup> 16—  
1755 —

### BIRTHS.

Harriet Will<sup>m</sup> :.....Daughter of William & Mary Hayne  
D<sup>a</sup> August 1, 1764.  
Abraham .....Son of Abram & Susanna Hayne D<sup>a</sup>  
Septemb<sup>r</sup>: 7 1764.  
Catherine .....Daughter of Gideon & Ann Dupont  
Sen<sup>r</sup>: Septemb<sup>r</sup> 17 1764.  
Mary .....Daughter of Arthur & Mary Perron-  
neau February 14 1765  
William .....Son of Moses & Elizabeth Darquier  
D<sup>a</sup> February 20 1765  
..... Son of W<sup>m</sup> Clay & Catherine Snipes D<sup>a</sup>  
March 26 1765

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<sup>1</sup>These records were kept by Col. Isaac Hayne, who was executed by the British in 1781 (*See South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 5, p. 180), in a little book, which is now in the possession of the family of the late Mr. Isaac Hayne, who have kindly loaned it for publication. It consists chiefly of births, deaths and marriages. Much of it was apparently taken from the newspapers of the period, with occasionally such data added as came within the writer's personal knowledge. There are some plantation notes concerning negroes and horses. The journal will be printed in full. Where it is necessary to supply words brackets are used. The cause of death, when given, is printed in italics.

Elizabeth .....	Daughter of Tobias & Mary Ford— July 16 1765
Thomas .....	Son of Peter & Elizabeth Bacot— August 16, 1765.
.....	Son of Thomas & Phebe Farr— August 17 1765.
.....	Daughter of John & Catherine War- ing—Sept' 1765
John .....	Son of Robert & Sarah Gibbes— Sept' 27 1765
Mary .....	Daughter of Gideon Jun' & Ann Du- pont—Oct' 24 1765
.....	Daughter of John & Dorcas Smelie —May 26 1766
Peggy Ann .....	Daughter of Col: Joseph & Ann Glover—July 16 1766
Isaac .....	Son of Is <sup>c</sup> & Elizabeth Hayne— July—2 <sup>d</sup> 1766
Ann— <i>Dead</i> .....	Daughter of Rbb' & Sarah Gibbes, Sept' 1 <sup>st</sup> —1766
Elizabeth.....	Daughter of Arthur & Mary Per- ronneau—Sept': 8 (?) 1766
.....	Son of His Excell: Ld Cha': & Montagu, Oct': 9—1766.
	<i>Dead</i> W <sup>m</sup> Clay & Catherine Snipes Octo- ber 25—1766
.....	Daughter of Jn <sup>o</sup> & Mary Moxell Nov' 18 1767
.....	Son of James & Ann Cuthbert Nov' 19 1767
William .....	Son of Andrew & Marg <sup>t</sup> Cunning- ham D <sup>o</sup> Aug' 8, 1768
.....	Daughter of Alex': & Henrietta Michie, Sept' 1768.
.....	Son of James & Sarah Graeme—Oct' 1768
William .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Harden—Nov' 8 1743
William .....	James & Sarah Atkins—July 18 1746

William .....	John & Elizabeth Mullins—Oct' 13,	
	1747	
Rebecca .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Harden (mar Tho'	
	White) Dec' 17 1747	
Sarah .....	Joseph & Mary Hunt—March 9 <sup>th</sup>	
	1749	
Philip .....	Philip & Elizabeth Hext—June 15,	
	1749	
Ann .....	Elias & Helen Ball—August' 18, 1747	
Ann .....	John & Elizabeth Vinson (mar <sup>d</sup> Jn'	
	Jones) Dec' 5 1747.	
William .....	Joseph & Hull—Nov' 28	
	1750	
John .....	James & Ann Williamson May 6	
	1750	
Sarah .....	Atkins —Dec' 26 1750	
Thomas .....	Philip & Elisa: Hext—Jan 22 1751	
Charles .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Harden—Jan. 14 1751.	
Mary Ann .....	Geo & Martha Vincent (now Mrs	
	Proctor) Feb.y 26 1751	
Susannah .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Mary North (now M <sup>rs</sup> Buchan-	
	nan) Oct' 10 <sup>th</sup> 1751	
Sarah .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Sarah Laird (now M <sup>rs</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Pher-	
	son) Oct' 29 1751	
Ann Holland .....	Tho' & Rebecca Hutchinson (now	
	M <sup>rs</sup> Skirving) Nov' 16 1751	
Sarah .....	Sa el & Elizabeth Sleigh. Oct'	
	2 1752	
Elizabeth .....	Coll <sup>rs</sup> Henry & Eliza. Clark Hyrne,	
	Oct' 31 1752	
Mary .....	David & Mary Ferguson.	
Mary .....	Culcheth & Jane Gibbes (now M <sup>rs</sup>	
	Batty) D <sup>d</sup> 1778— 1753.	
William .....	William & Sarah Webb, April 13	
	1753	
Mary .....	Col <sup>rs</sup> George & Mary —kson (now	
	M <sup>rs</sup> Boswood) March 27 1753	
Elizabeth .....	Joseph & Sarah Sanders (now M <sup>rs</sup>	
	La—) July 1 1753	

Hannah .....	Hugh & Mary Cochran. (M <sup>r</sup> T. Smith) D <sup>d</sup> 1774 July 29 <sup>th</sup> 1753
George .....	Philip & Catherine Spooler. Aug <sup>t</sup> 25, 1753.
Mary .....	James & Mary Sharp (now M <sup>r</sup> Jones) Nov <sup>r</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> 1753
Rebecca .....	Tho <sup>s</sup> & Rebecca Hutchinson (now M <sup>r</sup> Chiffelle) Nov <sup>r</sup> 5 1753
Jane .....	Rev <sup>d</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> & Christian Baron (now M <sup>r</sup> Slann) Nov <sup>r</sup> 13 1753
Elizabeth .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Harden. March 30 1754
James .....	James & Ann Postell. Aug <sup>t</sup> 17 1754
James .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Hannah M <sup>c</sup> Cants Aug <sup>t</sup> 21 1754
Joseph .....	Col <sup>l</sup> Jos: & Ann Glover. Aug <sup>t</sup> 28 1754
Deborah .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Webb Jan <sup>r</sup> 18 1755
Philip .....	Phil: & Cath: Spooler May 3 1755
William .....	Jn <sup>s</sup> & Ruth Wells June 4, 1755
John .....	John & Mary North. Aug <sup>t</sup> 8 1755
Noah .....	Sam <sup>l</sup> & Blinco. Ap <sup>r</sup> 7 1756
Benjamin .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Webb. May 2 1756
Rachel .....	Tho <sup>s</sup> & Mary Jones (now M <sup>r</sup> Cossens) Ap <sup>r</sup> 27 1756
John .....	James & Ann Postell. Aug <sup>t</sup> 14 1756
Charles .....	Joseph & Ann Sanders Oct <sup>r</sup> 10 1756
Mary .....	David & Hannah Maybank.—Oct <sup>r</sup> 31, 1756.
Charles .....	James & Mary Skirving 1760
W <sup>m</sup> .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Hannah M <sup>c</sup> Cants Dec <sup>r</sup> 25 1756
Mary Ann .....	Henry & Mary Ann Hyrne March 6 1757
Deborah Jones.....	Jeremiah & Deborah Miles March 15 1757
Jackson Skirving....	James & Mary May 1 1757
William .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Field. Oct <sup>r</sup> 18 1757
Rebecca .....	Joseph & Rebecca Hunt. Dec <sup>r</sup> 2 1757

Thomas .....	Thomas & Susanna Ford, Dec' 11	
	1757	
Edward .....		
Edward .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Webb	1758
Isaac .....	Peter & Sarah Bush	Jan' 21 1758
Mary Easter .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elis: Bellinger.	1758
Ann .....	Sam <sup>l</sup> & Marg <sup>t</sup> Singleton	Dead. Feb'
	15, 1758	
Charlotte .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> Elias & Mary Hutchinson	1758
Wilson .....	Joseph & Ann Glover	March 29,
	1758	
Mary .....	Philip & Cath: Spooler,	Ap <sup>l</sup> 22'
	1758	
Sam <sup>l</sup> .....	Samuel & Porcher,	May 4 1758
Sarah .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Ann Newbould,	Sep' 12 1758
Elizabeth .....	Daniel & Strobel,	Oct' 7 1758
Sarah .....	Hugh & Elles: Sleigh,	Nov' 17 1758
Joseph .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Hannah M <sup>c</sup> Cants.	Jan 18
	1759	
Benjamin .....	James & Ann Postell,	Feb' 8 1759
James .....	Adam & Mary Culliatte	Ap <sup>l</sup> 3'
	1759	
Joseph Miles .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Webb,	Ap <sup>l</sup> 16 1759
Susannah .....	} W <sup>m</sup> & Elizabeth Ebersen (mar <sup>d</sup>	
Mary Dead .....		Josiah B — ) Mar 1 1759
Mary .....	Philip & Mary Smith (now M <sup>rs</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup>	
	Postell, Feb': 8: 1776)	July 23,
	1759	
Elizabeth .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Martha Brown	Nov' 12 1759
Sanders .....	Joseph & Ann Glover	Dec' 20 1759
Charles .....	Tobias & Mary Ford.	March 14,
	1760	
Margaret .....	Moses & Elisab: Darquier (mar <sup>d</sup> : R.	
	Singleton)	Ap. 22 1760.
John .....	John & Martha Joulee,	Ap <sup>l</sup> 22 1760
Henry .....	Henry & Mary Ann Hyrne	Oct' 14
	1760.	
Elizabeth .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Field.	1760
John .....	Thomas & Stock	1760



Charles.....	James & Mary Skirving	1760
Mary Perry .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> Elias & Mary Hutchinson	1760
William .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Ann Fisburn	Sept' 12 1760
Elizabeth .....	Charles & Susann: Colleton,	Sept' 21 1760
Mary <i>Dead</i> .....	{ James & Anne Postell (married W <sup>m</sup> Day)	Dec' 26 1760
Elizabeth .....		
Joseph .....	Joseph & Ann Fabian	1760
William .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elis: Bellinger,	1760
Florence .....	Dennis & Sarah Mahoney	<i>Dead</i> . Nov' 15 1760
Thomas .....	William & Hannah M'Cants	Jan' 9 1761
Susannah .....	Samuel & Sleigh	1761
Darius.....	Darius & Dalton	1761
Mary .....	Jonathan & Elisab: Cochran (Married Col <sup>o</sup> Taarling, 1778)	1761.
Joseph.....	Edward [?] Wilkinson	1761
Jane .....	James & Bolton,	1761
William.....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elisabeth Bellinger	Mar. 14 1761.
Elizabeth .....	Samuel & Marg <sup>r</sup> Singleton	<i>Dead</i> Sept' 20 1761
Daniel .....	Joseph & Ann Fabian	1761
Elizabeth .....	Joseph & Ann Miles	Sept' 18 1761
Susan Bellinger.....	Henry & Mary Hyrne (D <sup>a</sup>	July 22 <sup>d</sup> 1780) Nov' 18 1761
Elizabeth .....	James & Susannah Reid (Marr <sup>d</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Bull Esq <sup>r</sup> )	Sept' 28 1762
Mary Ann Ruth.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Ruth Wells,	Dec' 11, 1762
James .....	Joseph & Ann Glover.	<i>Died</i> 1779, Nov' 9 1762.
Esther .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Martha Joulee	Mar 3 1763.
Hannah .....	Tobias Ford & Mary	Ap <sup>l</sup> 7 1763
Ann.....	Dennis & Sarah Mahoney	Oct' 20 1763
Peter Girardeau ....	Henry & Mary Ann Hyrne	Dec' 6 1763

Sarah Hartley .....	Joseph & Elizabeth Miles	Jan 18
	1764	
Sarah .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Deborah Webb	Feb: 14 1764
Sarah .....	W <sup>m</sup> Clay & Catherine Snipes	Feb 1
	1764	
William .....	Stephen & Ford.	Mar 13 1764
Tobias .....	Thomas & Susannah Ford	Mar. 21
	1764	
Moses .....	Joseph & Ann Glover	July 9 1764.
Thomas .....	John & Ruth Wells.	Ap' 8 1765
Sophia .....	Joseph & Elizabeth Miles.	July 4
	1765	
Elisa: Nash .....	Tobias & Mary Ford.	July 15 1765
Mary Louisa .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elisabeth Bellinger.	Sep' 5
	1765	
Ann <i>Wrong</i> .....	Joseph & Ann Glover.	<i>Wrong</i> Sept'
		12, 1765
Edm <sup>d</sup> Massenbird...	Henry & Mary Hyrne.	Oct' 20 1765
Elizabeth .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Deborah Pinckney	Dec' 2
	1765	
John .....	D <sup>r</sup> Lyman & Mary Hall	Dec' 4 1765
William .....	William & Elis: Bowler	1765.
Mary .....	D <sup>r</sup> James & Susanna Reid.	Jan' 31
	1766	
Peggy Anne .....	Joseph & Ann Glover	July 24, 1766
Isaac .....	Isaac & Elizabeth Hayne.	July 2
	1766	
Benjamin .....	Benj <sup>a</sup> & Rebecca Webb	Aug' 5
	1766	
Magdalene .....	Ja <sup>a</sup> Lewis & Mary Culliatte.	Sep' 26
	1766	
Hugh .....	Thomas & Sarah Grange.	Nov' 15
	1766	
Ann Ladson .....	Tho <sup>a</sup> & Rachel Buer	Jan' 8 1767
Josiah .....	John & Ruth Wells.	Mar 22 1767
Ann Simmons .....	William & Sarah Swinton.	Ap' 5
	1767	
Sarah Jennet .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Field.	Aug' 25 1767
Sarah .....	Darius & Mary Dalton	Sept' 26 1767

W <sup>m</sup> Hunt .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Ferguson	Sept' 29	1767
Susan Miles .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Webb	Oct' 3	1767
Mary .....	James & Sarah Shirving	Dec' 24	1767
Barbara .....	Rob' & Debora Emsitler (?)	Dec' 27	1767
Mary .....	Sam' & Ann Nichols	Jan' 11	1767
Sarah Esther .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elisabeth Bellinger	Jan' 17	1767
Joseph W <sup>m</sup> .....	Tho' & Mary Holman	Jan' 18	1768
Elizabeth .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elizabeth Bowler	March 9	1768
Catherine .....	W <sup>m</sup> Clay & Catherine Snipes	May 16	1768
Mary Clifford .....	Tho' & Jane Poole ( <i>dead</i> )	July 24	1768
Mary .....	Ja' Lewis & Mary Culliatte	Sept' 6	1768
W <sup>m</sup> Cotesworth ....	W <sup>m</sup> & Deborah Pinckney	Oct' 23	1768
Susannah.....	D' James & Susannah Reid.	Dec. 14.	1768
Andrew .....	Andrew & Martha Maybank	Dec' 20	1768
Mary Ann Rachel..	Tho' & Mary Holman	Feb. 16.	1769
Mary .....	Dennis & Sarah Mahoney	Ap' 10	1769
Mary .....	John & Jemima Croskeys	Ap' 20	1769
Jn' Bohun .....	Jn' Bohun & Hannah Girardeau.	June 19	1769
Martha .....	James & Hannah Skirving	July 25	1769
Lucretia .....	John & Ann Sharples	Dec' 8	1769
Samuel .....	Samuel & Ann Nicols	Dec' 23	1769
Bennet Clare .....	Henry & Susannah Webster	March 1 <sup>st</sup>	1770
Harriet Maria .....	Thomas Molineaux & Sarah Lowder	March 10	1770

William .....W<sup>m</sup> Clay & Catherine Snipes (*Died*  
1770) July 8 1770  
 Sarah .....Isaac & Elizabeth Hayne Aug<sup>t</sup> 10  
1770  
 Sarah Elisa:.....Ja<sup>s</sup> Lewis & Culliatte Aug<sup>t</sup> 26 1770  
 Mary .....Thomas & Hannah Smith Jan<sup>r</sup> 21.  
1770  
 Isaac .....Tobias & Mary Ford Mar 11. 1771  
 John Clifford .....Jn<sup>o</sup> & Jane Postell *Dead* Feb<sup>r</sup> 28 1773  
 William .....Thomas & Hannah Smith Ap<sup>t</sup> 4 1773  
 W<sup>m</sup> Norman .....Jn<sup>o</sup> & Elisabeth Sullivan May 25<sup>th</sup>  
1773  
 Susannah .....Tobias & Mary Ford Aug<sup>t</sup> 9 1773  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Edward .....Thomas & Rebecca White Dec<sup>r</sup> 4  
1773.

## AGES.

Bryan Mary 1766	May 1702
Bryan Jonathan	1708
Bryan Mary	1745
Bryan Josiah 1774	Oct <sup>r</sup> 3 1746
Bee Joseph.	Dec: 30 1746
Barnwell Eliza:	June 20 1753
Barnwell Nat.	May 24 1779
Bee John	Aug <sup>t</sup> 1707
Bee Susannah	April 1 1713
Boswood Margaret	Aug <sup>t</sup> 1721
Clifford Charles	Sept <sup>r</sup> 18 1753
Creighton Leslie	July 11 1749
Cooper Mary (Basil wife of)	Dec <sup>r</sup> 5 1751
Dupont Gideon Sen <sup>r</sup> :	Oct <sup>r</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> 1712
Dupont Ann Sen <sup>r</sup> :	Jan <sup>r</sup> : 23 1723
Dupont Rebekah	July 10 1742
Dupont Ann Jun <sup>r</sup>	July 15 1744
Dupont Hannah	Mar: 14 1745
Dupont Mary	Oct <sup>r</sup> : 19 1752
Dupont Gideon Fan <sup>d</sup> ==	Mar. 31 1755
Dupont John	Mar: 31 1761
Ford George	Oct <sup>r</sup> 5 1756

Ford Susannah	Aug <sup>t</sup> 9 1773
Glover Charles	July 23 1756
Garden Benj <sup>a</sup> Col <sup>r</sup> :	1735
Glaze James	June 11 1737
Hayne Isaac	Oct: 4 1745
Hayne Elizabeth	Jan 11 1746
Hayne Abraham	
Hayne Susannah	May 22 1746
Hutson Richard	May 23 1747
Hutson Thomas	Jan <sup>r</sup> : 1751
Hutson Esther	March 21 1753
Hutson Ann	Jan 11 1755
Hayne Hannah	July 8 1707
Hunt Mary	May 19 1742
Hunt Martha (Joe & Mary)	July 19 1742
Hunt Elisabeth	Nov <sup>r</sup> 14 1746
Hunt Joseph	19 Dec <sup>r</sup> 1751
Hayne Jn <sup>o</sup> H	Feb <sup>r</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> 1773
Hayne Eliza	Nov. 17 1774
Hutson M. W.	Nov. 23 1774
Hayne W <sup>m</sup> E	Aug 29 1776
Hayne Isaac	July 2 1776
Hayne Sarah	Aug <sup>th</sup> 10 1770
Hutson W <sup>m</sup> M	Jan <sup>r</sup> 21 1777
Hayne Eliza	Nov <sup>r</sup> 9 1779
Millar Mary	Oct <sup>r</sup> : 6 1748
Mackensie Rob <sup>t</sup> Jun <sup>r</sup>	Mar 21 1741
W <sup>m</sup> Pillans	Aug 14
Perryman James	Sept 25 1744
Perryman Benj <sup>n</sup>	Jan 13 1746
Perryman Elisabeth	Feb 6 1749
Perryman Ann	Aug 28 1752
Mary Pillans	Feb. 25 1744
Perronneau Elizabeth	Aug <sup>t</sup> : 1744
Peronneau Ann M	Oct <sup>r</sup> 23. 1744
Skirving James Jun.	Mar: 29 <sup>th</sup> 1745
Smith John	Jan <sup>r</sup> 1720
Smith Elizabeth	May 1731
Shepherd Charles	Aug <sup>t</sup> : 13 1744

Snipes W <sup>m</sup> Clay	Octo: 5 1742
Sanders W <sup>m</sup>	Apr <sup>l</sup> 25 1749
Sanders John	June 2 <sup>d</sup> 1751
Smith Mary (Mrs Cowper)	Dec <sup>r</sup> 5 1751
Simmons John	
Simmons Susannah	Aug <sup>t</sup> 13. 1759
Stobo James	1705
Smith Rev <sup>d</sup> Josiah	1705
Sanders W <sup>m</sup>	April 1 1774
Singleton Rich <sup>d</sup>	Aug <sup>t</sup> 8. 1778
Simmons Carolina	Sept 24 1778
Webb John	October 3 <sup>d</sup> : 1744
Webb William	Dec 1745
Wigg W <sup>m</sup> Hazard	Nov: 24 1746
Wilson Sarah	Dec <sup>r</sup> : 2 <sup>d</sup> 1747
Wigg Mary	Mar 2 1774
Wigg E. H.	May 13 1775
Wigg W <sup>m</sup> Hutson	Nov. 21 1778.

## DEATHS.

- William *Ap*: Son of John & Mary Hayne [Aged] 34½  
Nov: 26, 1764.
- Mary *CB<sup>d</sup>* Daughter of Coll<sup>o</sup>: John & Susanna Bee  
Nov. 18, 1764.
- Abraham. *W. C.* Son of Abram & Susanna Hayne  
[Aged] 7 mo. Mar 26, 1765.
- Hannah. *S. T.* Daughter of And<sup>r</sup>: & Martha Maybank  
[Aged] 3½. Ap<sup>r</sup> 11, 1765
- Joseph *S. T.* Son of And<sup>r</sup> & Martha Maybank [Aged] 2.  
Apr: 13, 1765
- Harriot W<sup>m</sup>: *S. T.* Daughter of William & Mary Hayne  
[Aged] 10<sup>m</sup> June 2, 1765
- Ephraim *F.* Son of Ephraim & Mikel [Aged] 22.  
Sept<sup>r</sup> 26, 1765
- Mary Sharp *CB<sup>d</sup>* Daughter of Wife of J. Sharp  
Esq. [Aged] 36. Oct: 24, 1765
- Joseph *P*: Moody of Charles Town [Aged] 77. May,  
1766.
- Capt<sup>r</sup> *P* John North of St Bartholemews. Mar. 21 1766.

Capt<sup>a</sup> C. W<sup>m</sup> Eberson of the Horshoe [Aged] 34.  
 Ap: 26, 1766.  
 Archibald Hamilton May. St. Pauls. [Aged] 30. May  
 27, 1766.  
 William Jackson of Jacksonsburg. [Aged] 25 Jan 12,  
 1766.  
 Thomas P. Clifford of the Horshoe. [Aged] 22. Dec' 25,  
 1766.  
 Charles Shinner Chief Justice of y<sup>e</sup> Province Feb 26  
 Adam Sud: Daniel. Dorchester. Jan. 16, 1767.  
 Joseph P. Spry of St Pauls [Aged] 21 Apr: 1, 1767.  
 David P Maybank of the Horshoe. Apr: 14.  
 Bradwell of the Round O. Apr: 9.  
 William Nf Pillans of Charles Town [Aged] 33 Oct. 12.  
 Joshua Swindle of Jacksonsburg. Taylor July 23, 1769.  
 Thomas Buer of the Round O. Planter. Oct': 23, 1769.

#### DEATHS. 1768

Nicholas Harlston, Charles Town. Jan: 1768.  
 William Guerin. St Andrews P: Jan: 20, 1768  
 Thomas Bennet. [Aged] 87. Jan. 12 1768.  
 Charles Shinner Chief Justice of y<sup>e</sup> Province Feb 26  
 1768  
 Alexander Petrie Charles Town Mar: 6 1768  
 William Middleton Esq<sup>r</sup> Port Royal Island [Aged] 24  
 Apr.  
 William Hall Charlestown Apr:  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Stoutenburg " [Aged] 79 Apr:  
 Mary Skirving Wife of William Skirving [Aged] 18  
 Apr:  
 William Dandridge Charlestown May:  
 George Cuthbert Esq<sup>r</sup> of Georgia Apr:  
 James Streather [Aged] 86 May.  
 Mary Daughter of James Donnom Esq<sup>r</sup> [Aged] 16 May.  
 Sarah Skirving Wife of James Skirving Esq<sup>r</sup> C T June  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Pinckney Aug.  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Hunter of the Round O [Aged] 70 Dec':  
 Childermas Harvey of Ch: Town at Philadel: [Aged]  
 20 Dec:

Lady Ann Ainslie of S<sup>t</sup> Georges [Aged] 19 January 18

Philip *Pleu*: Hext of the Horsehoe [Aged] 83? January 18.

John (*Shot*) Sharples of the Round O May 6 1768

James Glaze of the Round O Feb 2 1769

Thomas M'Cants of Ponpon May 6 1769

Ann Wife of Gid: Dupont of Jacksonburg June 28  
1769

George Livingston of C Town Jan: 1769

William Johnston Electrician C Town Jan

Mary Relict of D<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Pillans [Aged] 25 Janu: 9

Robert Davies [Aged] 108 Jan<sup>r</sup>

Mary Wife of Christopher Gadsden Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town Jan

George Seaman of Charles Town [Aged] 64 Jan: 31

Archar Smith of St Georges Parish Feb: 1769

Robert *P* Mcleod of Prince Williams P: [Aged] 38 Feb  
5<sup>th</sup>

John Cattell Esq<sup>r</sup> of St Georges Feb 6<sup>th</sup>.

Martha Relict of Francis Bremar C Town May 9 1769

Peter Broughton Esq of S<sup>t</sup> Johns Apr:

Susannah *Reu*: Relict of Col<sup>a</sup> John Bee St Pauls [Aged]  
53 May 11 1769

George *Fever* Mathews of Charlestown Jun: 9

Elizabeth Wife of D<sup>r</sup> James Carson Johns Island June

Elizabeth Wife of D<sup>r</sup> Michael Hackett Jamaica June

Catherine Wife of John Waring S<sup>t</sup> Georges J1 22 1769

Elizabeth Wife of D<sup>r</sup> Clitherall C Town Aug: 25  
1769

Thomas Smith Charlestown [Aged] 74 Sep: 8, 1769

Charles Jones of the Horshoe of a fall from his Horse  
[Aged] 40 June 1769

Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> M'Cleod Edistoe Sept: 1769

Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Farmer St Johns Sept: 11

Ann Wife of Thomas Walter of C Town Sep: 11

Ann Wife of Richard Waring of S Georges P Sept:

Isaac *Fever* Mathews Charles Town [Aged] 19 Sep:

James Reid *CH:M* Esq<sup>r</sup> Member for S<sup>t</sup> Bartholemews  
Parish Oct: 12 1769.

Edward Lightwood of Charles Town [Aged] 67 Oct  
1769



Thomas Bulline of S<sup>t</sup> James at Rode Island of y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>m</sup>  
 Pox 1769.  
 Elizabeth wife of Rob<sup>t</sup> Williams Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town  
 Nov<sup>r</sup> 7 1769  
 John Snilling of Charles Town Merch<sup>t</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>  
 Thomas Nightingale of Newmarket [Aged] 53 Nov<sup>r</sup> 4  
 David Stoddard of Ch: Town Merch<sup>t</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 5  
 Whitmarsh Fuller of Ashley River Plant<sup>r</sup>  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 3 176[9]  
 Elijah Prioleau of C Town Plant<sup>r</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 6 1769  
 John Chapman of C Town Merchant Dec<sup>r</sup> 12 1769  
 Judith Wragg [Aged] 71 Dec<sup>r</sup> 16 1769  
 Ann Peacock [Aged] 90 Jan 1769  
 Thomas Dixon of James Island Plan: Mar 1769  
 Christopher Simpson of C Town Merch<sup>t</sup>: June 25 1769  
 James *Pois*<sup>a</sup> Sands of C Town Merch<sup>t</sup>: Aug 1769  
 Thomas Lee of C Town [Aged] 59 Aug 1769  
 Richard Baker of C Town Merch<sup>t</sup> Sept: 1769  
 Charlotte Mary Ann Porcher [Aged] 75 Oct: 1769  
 William Ward Crossthwait of Combahee Planter  
 [Aged] 26 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1 1769  
 Thomas Poole of the Horshoe [Aged] 22 Jan 1769

## DEATHS. 1770

Stephen Bull Sen<sup>r</sup>: P: W<sup>m</sup> Jan:  
 Nehemiah Rivers Ja<sup>a</sup> Island Jan:  
 Mary Austin Aged 84. Jan 4  
 James Sharp Esq<sup>r</sup> Jacksonburg Jan: 22.  
 Dan<sup>t</sup> Bourgett Jan: 21. Ag. 75  
 Magdalen Truan Jan. Ag. 96  
 Ebenezer Simmons C. Town Jan 29.  
 Rich: Cochrane Ash Tobodoo March  
 Tho<sup>s</sup>: Elliott Esq<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Andrews May  
 Thomas Pinckney Ashepoo Feb  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Evans St Barth: Feb:  
 Claudia Ingles. W. of Geo: Ingles. C T. March.  
 Stephen Mazyck Esq<sup>r</sup> April 21. [Aged] 52.  
 Ann Lebas April Ag<sup>t</sup>: 77

Daniel Doyley Esq' May  
 Helen Laurens W. of H. Laurens Esq' May  
 Samuel & Mary Thornton May  
 Charles Grimball Merch': May  
 Ann Hume June 9 Ag<sup>d</sup> 80  
 Jacob Motte P: Treasurer June 20 Ag 70  
 D' Ja' Dick S' Pauls 17 June  
 W<sup>m</sup> Grame Esq' Attorney at Savanna. June  
 William Baker Merch: C T. July  
 Ann Gibbes Re: of Col<sup>n</sup> Gibbes of Jn<sup>n</sup> Island Aug  
 Jn<sup>n</sup> Dodd. Gunsmith C T. Aug  
 Farquhar M'Gilvray. Carp. C T. Aug.  
 Isaac Mazyck Esq' C T July 25 A: 71  
 Nat. Green Hiltonhead Aug  
 W<sup>m</sup> Carwithen, Librarian of C T L S Aug. [Aged] 66  
 'Ruth Pinckney. Relict of y' Commissary Ag 66  
 'Eliza: Moore Aug: Ag 16  
 W<sup>m</sup> W<sup>m</sup>son. Factor C. Town Aug. A 33  
 John Law of S' Bart: Aug<sup>t</sup>  
 Maurice Jones Merch': Aug C. T  
 W<sup>m</sup> Woodrop of C T. Merch<sup>t</sup> Aug 12 [Aged] 63.  
 D' Dishington of C T. Aug 2 [Aged] 24.  
 Benj<sup>n</sup> Smith Esq' C T. July 28. Ag<sup>d</sup> 53  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Holoway. Collct': at Beaufort Aug.  
 Jane Thomas W. of Samuel Aug  
 D' Francis Garden Ashepoo Sep<sup>r</sup>  
 Geo: Whitefield AB Sep: 30  
 E. Lamboll W of Tho': Esq' Oct C T 11<sup>th</sup> [Aged] 45  
 Stephen Bedon Oct  
 Catherine Moody Re: of Joseph C T Oct 14 [Aged] 53  
 Samuel Lord.  
 Marg: Cattell W of John. [Aged] 50 Ashley River Oct  
 16  
 Jn<sup>n</sup> Lloyd Waring C T. Oct: 21. A 20(?)  
 Ann Lambton W of Richard Oct: C T. A 66.  
 James Cuthbert D<sup>a</sup> in Georgia Oct: 15  
 Ann Regina Smiser W of Paul C T

\*Relict of Wm. Pinckney, Esq. (See *S. C. and American General Gazette*, Sept. 3, 1770.)

<sup>d</sup>Daughter of John Moore, Esq., of St. Thomas Parish (Ibid.)

- 'Jane Boone C T Ag: 69  
 'Jn° Braund Sexton of S' Michaels. Nov: 14  
 Charles Odinsell Esq' Georgia Nov.  
 Ann Lowndes W of Rawlins Esq' C. T.  
 Tho' Melvin S' Bart: Dec' 9 A: 65  
 Jn° Combè S' Thomas Dec' 8 Ag: 35  
 Jn° Gibbes of S' Barth: Planta — Dec'.  
 Mary Faucheraud [Aged] 88 Ap': 1  
 Capt Geo Higgins  
 Thomas Colman } drowned March 4  
 John Still }  
 W<sup>m</sup> Shaw Merch' Beaufort drowned Aug 1.  
 Rachel Howard [Aged] 75 Aug 2  
 Ann (Jn° Ward Taylor) Sept 14  
 Alex Hext 20  
 Joseph Ball Sug Bak [Aged] 66. 23  
 Isabella Wish Oct 1.  
 1743 W<sup>m</sup> Singellton Jan' 13<sup>th</sup> Round O [Aged] 23  
 1749 Mar 3<sup>d</sup> Coll° Jn° Bee St Pauls [Aged] 42½  
 1754 Jane (Culch<sup>th</sup>) Gibbes Mar: 11.  
 17-5 Hon And<sup>r</sup> Rutledge Esq' Nov' 19  
 1759 Isaac Holmes.  
 1760  
 'May 20 Hon: Jn° Cleiland [Aged] 60  
 June 3 Dan' Crawford Esq'.  
 July 16. Hon James Michie  
 Sept: 14. D' John Linning  
 Oct' 24 Jacob Martine [Aged] 85  
 Morton Brailsford  
 25 George Rex II  
 Nov' 11 Thomas Drayton Esq'  
 1761  
 Jan' 9 Mary (Henry) Middleton

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'Jane Boone relict of Wm. Boone Esq. (S. C. and American General Gazette. Nov. 13, 1770.

'Last Monday Mr. James King, was elected Clerk and Sexton of St. Michael's Parish, Charles-Town, in the Room of Mr. John Braund deceased.—*South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, November 22, 1770.

'On Tuesday last died at *Winyaw*, the Hon. *John Cleiland, Esq.*, one of the Members of His Majesty's Hon. Council.—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday May 17, to Saturday May 24, 1760.

- 19 Rev Jn° Rae Williamsburg  
 Feb: 3 Ralph Izard Esq°  
       4 Moreau Sarrazin Silversmith  
 Mar 27 Jn° Basnet. Master in Chancery  
 Ap° 11 Rev° W<sup>m</sup> Hutson  
       12 Samuel Caesan  
 May 15 Childermas Croft Clk Assembly  
 Aug 18 Jordan Roche 17.  
 Sept 30 John Ratray Att' at Law  
       W<sup>m</sup> Lloyd Merch'  
 'Oct' 8 Edmond Atkin Sup: Int: In: Aff.  
 Nov' 17 Mrs Harry Garden }  
       Ja° M'Pherson } drowned.  
       Miss Butler & 8 Negroes }  
       27 Mary Brewton  
 Dec' 12: Ann (Anthony) Matthewes.  
       1762  
 Jan. 4 Revd Jona<sup>th</sup> Copp S' Jn° Colleton  
       15 Jn° Gordon, the largest Man in Ame  
 Mar. 18 Chas Stevenson Merch'  
       28 Sam' Winborn Merch'  
 Nov' 9 Jn° Macqueen Merch'  
 Jan' Hugh Grange  
       1763  
 Feb 24 Jn° Jones Merch'  
 May 1 Miss Judith Fraser.  
 June 21 Miss Ann Mathews [Aged] 17  
 Sept 2 Mary (George) Seaman  
       9 Coll Daniel Horry  
 Dec' 13 Archibald Johnson Planter  
       17 Isaac Holmes Merch'  
       1764  
 Jan: 6 Andrew Johnson Planter  
       27 Col° Henry Hyrne  
 Ap' 14 Sam' Perkins Coachmaker. [Aged] 62.  
       16 Francis Gracia Oilmaker [Aged] 70.

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\*On Thursday the 8th instant died, at Mar's Bluff in Craven county the Hon. Edmond Atkin, Esq; his Majestys Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Southern department of North America.—*The South-Carolina Gazette*; Saturday October 10, to Saturday October 16, 1761.

- June 10 Mary (Isaac Mazyck)  
 Sept: 22 Martha (Frederick) Grimké.  
 Oct' 2 Alex' Broughton Planter  
       15 Fred' Grunsweig Musick Mast  
       18 Hannah (W<sup>m</sup>) Brisbane  
       20 Jn<sup>o</sup> Ball Planter S' Johns  
       27 Mary Miles Stono [Aged] 77  
 Nov' 18 Mary (James) Donnom [Aged] 33  
       26 W<sup>m</sup> Hayne Planter [Aged] 34  
 Dec' 5 Jn<sup>o</sup> Raven Planter  
       17 Rob' M'Kewn Jun'  
       18 Col<sup>o</sup> John Gibbes [Aged] 69  
           1765  
 Jan' 11 M<sup>rs</sup> (Humphry) Somers  
       24 George Dandridge Glazier [Aged] 87  
       25 Mary (Rev<sup>d</sup> Rob') Smith  
 Feb: 5 Thomas Lamboll Jun'  
 Ap' 14 James Crokatt M. D.  
       14 Francis Lejeau  
           Rev<sup>d</sup> Levi Durand S' Johns  
       19 Moses Audebert Barber  
           John Tobler Esq'  
 May 29 Maurice Harvey Merch'  
 June 7 Ann (Geo) Austin [Aged] 65  
       8 Ja<sup>s</sup> Grindlay Att'  
       24 Cap' Alex' Anderson [Aged] 83.  
 July 23 M<sup>rs</sup> (Jonathan) Sarrazin.  
 Aug' 6 Ja<sup>s</sup> Moultrie Att'.  
       9 Martha (D' Lionel) Chalmers.  
 Mar 31 Arch<sup>d</sup> Stobo Merch'  
 Aug' 7 Jane (Rev<sup>d</sup> Arch<sup>d</sup>) Simpson  
       21 Tho<sup>s</sup> Bromley Clk Assembly.  
 Sep: 24 Sarah Middleton [Aged] 82.  
 Oct': 1 Peter Taylor Planter  
       18 W<sup>m</sup> Raven Planter.  
           1766  
 Jan' 4. Capt<sup>n</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> McKensie Merch'  
       13. Tho<sup>s</sup> Wright Planter  
           M<sup>rs</sup> (Justice) Shinner

- 16 W<sup>m</sup> Fuller Planter  
 Feb: 22 Jn<sup>o</sup> Williamson Planter  
 July 15 Cap<sup>a</sup> Robert Boyd  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 5 Rich<sup>d</sup> Black Coll<sup>r</sup>: Beaufort  
 13 Coll<sup>o</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Walter  
 Mrs (C) Gadsden  
 26 Rev<sup>d</sup> Abram Immer S<sup>t</sup> Peters  
 Sept<sup>r</sup> 2 Thomas Lloyd Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 Sept: 17 Ann (John) Mayrant  
 22 Francis Stuart Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1 Rob<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Kewn Stono [Aged] 67  
 4 Ann (Rev<sup>d</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>) Tonge  
 8 Mary Heskett [Aged] 77  
 12 Hector Berenger de Beaufain Coll<sup>r</sup> Charles  
 Town [Aged] 67  
 12 Mary Frost [Aged] 79  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Hugh Gaston  
 16 M<sup>rs</sup> (Pat<sup>t</sup>) Calhoun at 96 [Aged] 24  
 22 Rob<sup>t</sup> Hume Planter [Aged] 37  
 22 W<sup>m</sup> Poole Merchant  
 25 Agnes Lind. Milliner  
 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1 Rev<sup>d</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Skene P Frederick's  
 M<sup>rs</sup> (Steph) Drayton  
 M<sup>rs</sup> (Th<sup>os</sup>) Hartley  
 23 W<sup>m</sup> Elliott Planter [Aged] 70  
 Elis: (John) Barnwell  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1 Capt. Silas Miles  
 2 W<sup>m</sup> Pinckney, Commissary (Aged) 63  
 16 Elis: Hunt Midwife [Aged] 73  
 17 Col<sup>o</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Middleton  
 Champernown Williamson Pl<sup>a</sup>  
 27 M<sup>rs</sup> (Sam<sup>l</sup>) Thomas  
 1767  
 Jan<sup>r</sup> Edward Bullard [Aged] 70  
 31 Mary Ann Bourdeaux [Aged] 77  
 Feb: 10 Caleb Lloyd Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 18 Joseph Stanyarne Jun<sup>r</sup> Stono  
 Mar Elias Foissin Planter  
 Mar 1 Marg<sup>t</sup> Ladson Ash: River [Aged] 80

Ap <sup>l</sup>	1	W <sup>m</sup> Eddings P <sup>r</sup> : Edisto
	30	W <sup>m</sup> Branford Planter
May	27	Major Jn <sup>o</sup> Mayrant
		1767
June	2	Francis Kinloch Planter
July	4	M <sup>r</sup> (Ben) Elliott
	16	George Marshall Tav <sup>n</sup> Keep <sup>r</sup> :
	21	W <sup>m</sup> Harvey C Coll <sup>r</sup> Beaufort
		Adam Stewart [Aged] 79
Aug <sup>t</sup>	15	Capt: Jn <sup>o</sup> Bull [Aged] 72
	23	Ann (John) Mathewes [Aged] 19
	30	Relict of Henry Peronneau
Sept	22	Francis Varambaut Fr: Mast [Aged] 68
	25	Jn <sup>o</sup> Neyle Merch <sup>t</sup>
	26	Ann Proctor
Oct <sup>r</sup>	6	*Rev <sup>d</sup> Jo <sup>s</sup> Darce Appleby Wilton. C. T.
		Jn <sup>o</sup> Govan W <sup>m</sup> Ioor
Nov <sup>r</sup>	9	Susannah Scott [Aged] 75
		Rev <sup>d</sup> Daniel Wheeler
	21	Ann (White) Outerbridge
	26	John Harleston Planter [Aged] 60
		W <sup>m</sup> Matthews
		Francis Roche
Dec <sup>r</sup>		Rev <sup>d</sup> Hector Allison
	21	M <sup>r</sup> (W <sup>m</sup> ) Wragg
Oct <sup>r</sup>		D <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Pillans
		1768
Jan <sup>r</sup>		*Rebecca (Col <sup>o</sup> ) Rivers

\*Last Tuesday died, universally regretted, that truly pious and good man, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Darce Appleby Wilton, assistant lecturer to the rector of the parish of *St. Philip's*:—*The South Carolina Gazette*, Monday October 5, to Monday October 12, 1767.

\*Rebecca Boone, the daughter of William Boone and his wife Jane Wilkinson, was born in Antigua, October 13, 1733; (*Oliver's History of Antigua*, p. 70-71.) She married Capt. John Lloyd, Commander of Fort-Johnson, Nov., 1752. (*Marriage Notices in the South Carolina Gazette . . . Compiled by A. S. Salley, Jr.*, p. 16), and afterwards became the third wife of Col. Robert Rivers as is shown by the will of her mother Jane Boone, dated Nov. 18, 1767, and proved Nov. 16, 1770, which mentions among others, daughter Rebecca Rivers, grandson Charles Rivers, and his sister Rebecca Lloyd.

	19	Lady Ann Murray		
	20	W <sup>m</sup> Guerin Merch <sup>t</sup>		
		Nicholas Harleston		
Feb:	26	Cha <sup>s</sup> Shinner Ch: Justice		
Mar	5	Alex <sup>s</sup> Petrie (Silver Smith		
Apr <sup>t</sup>		W <sup>m</sup> Middleton Esq <sup>r</sup> Planter.		
	12	M <sup>rs</sup> Stoutenburg Sarah [Aged] 79		
	11	W <sup>m</sup> Hall Carpenter		
		Mary Donnom		
		W <sup>m</sup> Dandridge [Aged] 47		
		Mary (W <sup>m</sup> ) Skirving		
May		Col <sup>l</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Skene		
		George Cuthbert Georgia		
	19	Barnabas Branford Planter		
June	23	Sarah (D <sup>r</sup> ) Skirving [Aged] 45		
Aug <sup>t</sup>	3	The two Miss Roses		
	14	Elis: (Roger) Pinckney		
Sept <sup>r</sup>		M <sup>rs</sup> (Bern <sup>d</sup> ) Beckman		
		Elis: (Geo) Mullins		
		Ann Col <sup>l</sup> Howarth		
	26	Elis: (Barn <sup>d</sup> ) Elliott [Aged] 52		
Oct <sup>r</sup>	17	Samuel Peronneau		
	19	Geo: Bedon		
		W <sup>m</sup> Simpson C Justice Georgia		
Dec <sup>r</sup>		Childermas Harvey [Aged] 20		
		James Stobo Jun <sup>r</sup>		
		Cath (Childers <sup>r</sup> ) Croft		
	26	Geo: Livingston		
		W <sup>m</sup> Johnson		
		1769.		
Mar		Adam Culliatte		
Ap <sup>t</sup>		John Ladson		
		1740 Elis: Huger 48	Children of P hill. Gendron who died 1725	48[?]
		1754 Jn <sup>o</sup> Gendron		64
		1764 Cath Henrietta Cordes		66
		1765 Magdalen Prioleau		74
May	19.	69 Jane Douxsaint		66
Oct <sup>r</sup>	19.	69 Mary Ann Charl: Porcher		74
Jan <sup>r</sup>	18	Mary (D <sup>r</sup> ) M <sup>rs</sup> Neil		



Sept' Jn° Taylor  
 Oct' D' Matthew Hardy  
 Nov' 9 Patience Cath (Dan<sup>1</sup>) Stevens  
       Mary (John) Amory  
       21 Elis: (Tho<sup>o</sup>) Fuller.

1770

Jan 21. Ann (Rob<sup>1</sup>) Little  
 Feb Col° John Bell of 96  
       Elis: (Math) Guerin  
       10 Judith (Dav<sup>4</sup>) Guerard .  
       12 John Deering Att'  
       W<sup>m</sup> Bellinger Planter  
       Ann (James) Cassels  
 March 6<sup>th</sup> Thomas Gadsden Merch'  
 May 6 Tho<sup>o</sup> Elliott Planter Wappoo  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> Jn° Amory  
 Sep<sup>t</sup> Jn° Cleator blacksmith  
       Ann (Rich<sup>4</sup>) Cole  
       Mary (Cha<sup>1</sup>) Cantey  
       Isabella (Jn°) Nevin  
       M<sup>rs</sup> (Wellins) Calcott.

1771

Jan<sup>r</sup> Capt. Joseph Miles  
       Isabella (John) Nevin  
       Martha (W<sup>m</sup>) Lloyd  
       Moses Darquier Merch'  
       Elis: (John) Simpson  
       Mary (Ben) Godfrey [Aged] 32  
       30 Thomas Corker [Aged] 75  
 Feb: Major Mathew Neilson [Aged] 41  
       Elisha Poinsett [Aged] 60  
       17 Elis: (Rich<sup>4</sup> Bohm) Baker  
 Mar: Charles Richbourgh  
       6 Capt James M<sup>c</sup>Pherson [Aged] 83  
       25 Benj<sup>n</sup> Singellton [Aged] 27.  
 April: John Mazyck [Aged] 18  
       M<sup>rs</sup> (Edw<sup>4</sup>) Legge  
       Ann (Ed<sup>r</sup>) Wilkinson  
 May David Murray Georgia

- Elis: (Moses) Darquier  
 Elizabeth Holmes [Aged] 76  
 30 Jn<sup>o</sup> M<sup>o</sup> Kenzie Planter 31  
 June 8 Elis: (Rev<sup>d</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup>) Smith  
 9 Henrietta (James) Stanyarn  
 Elis: (Sheldon) Bull  
 July 11 Charles You. Barber  
 14 Alice (Plowden) Weston  
 17 Sarah (W<sup>m</sup>) Somersall  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 15 Peter Delancy in a Duel  
 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1 James Harvey Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 Mrs (Josiah) Perry  
 David Stoll  
 23 Rev<sup>d</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Panting C T  
 27 Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Pearce Beaufort  
 Oct<sup>r</sup> Rev Jn<sup>o</sup> Thomas C T Ind<sup>t</sup> Church  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Rigg 58  
 John Cole  
 Nov<sup>r</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> John Maltby. Wilton  
 W<sup>m</sup> Mickie Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 7 Mary (Ben) Huger  
 19 Mary (Capt John) Bull [Aged] 72  
 23 Rachel (Bart: Hen) Himeli 76  
 4 Henry Webster Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 30 Mary (John) Beale  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> Thomas Butler  
 10 John Moultrie M D [Aged] 71  
 Susannah (Tho<sup>s</sup>) Bee  
 C Culliatte  
 Cha<sup>s</sup> Steven Stocker Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 June W<sup>m</sup> Brisbane  
 1772  
 Jan<sup>r</sup> David Gillespie  
 Mary Ann (Benj) Farrar  
 D<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Tyffe Geo Town [Aged] 43  
 Rebecca (James) Brisbane  
 Elizabeth Righton C T 75  
 James Jordon Planter  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Keth S<sup>t</sup> Stephen

		Rev <sup>d</sup> Caleb Evans Bap <sup>t</sup> : C T	
Feb 1.		Hughes Coll <sup>t</sup> : C. T	
		Mary (Henry) Middleton	
	14	W <sup>m</sup> Roper Factor	63
	20	Helen (James) Fitch	
		Edw <sup>d</sup> Moran "C C Parish [Aged]	86
March		Edw <sup>d</sup> Dempsey C T	70
		Jn <sup>o</sup> Bennet C C P	96
		Jacob Stevens S <sup>t</sup> Bart: Mer	30
	25	Dan <sup>t</sup> Lessesne	
April	1	Rob <sup>t</sup> Quash [Aged]	72
	7	Joseph Stanyarne	72
		Judith Fraser	74
	16	Martha Combé	83
	30	Benj Simons Comssy Gen <sup>t</sup>	60
May	19	And <sup>r</sup> Rutledge Merch <sup>t</sup>	30
	30	Capt Ben Roberts	
June	4	James Hinds	30
	23	Lazarus Brown (Shot)	
	25	Peter Mazyck Merch <sup>t</sup>	
	26	Harriott Beresford (Miss)	
July		Miss Manon Guerin [Aged]	63
Aug <sup>t</sup>	5	Rich <sup>d</sup> Beresford	
		Marg <sup>t</sup> Drayton	
	22	Henry Gray	
	26	Marg <sup>t</sup> (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Edwards	
	27	M <sup>rs</sup> Solomon Legare [Aged]	72
Sep <sup>t</sup>	4	Jn <sup>o</sup> Joor Dorchester	60
Sept <sup>r</sup>		Edward Hughes Printer	
		Rob <sup>t</sup> Randall	
		James Simpson Shoemaker	
		Alex <sup>r</sup> Chisolme	
		Nathan Stott	
		Rev <sup>d</sup> Miller S <sup>t</sup> Barth:	
	24	George Murray Dep Sec <sup>ry</sup>	
Oct <sup>r</sup>		Newman Swallow Merch <sup>t</sup>	
		M <sup>rs</sup> (Oliver) Hart	
		Mary (Isaac) Peronneau	

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<sup>a</sup>Christ Church Parish.

- Nov' 5 Sarah Perkins [Aged] 68  
 11 Jn<sup>o</sup> Miles S<sup>t</sup> Andrew  
 15 Ann (Isaac) Motte  
 Dec' John Rae  
 12 D<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Fitzgerald  
 16 Jn<sup>o</sup> Stanyarne [Aged] 77  
 18 Tho<sup>o</sup> Singellton 53  
 19 W<sup>m</sup> Ellis 46  
 1773  
 Jan' 7 John Warham 19  
 Stephen Smith Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 Hugh Wilson Jn<sup>o</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> Plant:  
 Lambert Lance Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 4 Major Luke Stoutenberg  
 Feb' 19 (Peter) Manigault  
 Feb' 27 Jn<sup>o</sup> Marley [Aged] 49  
 Tho<sup>o</sup> Hartley Planter  
 Mar 21. Elis: Holmes [Aged] 69  
 22 Othnel Beale (Hon<sup>ble</sup>) Col<sup>o</sup> 85  
 W<sup>m</sup> Rivers James Isl<sup>d</sup> 70  
 Apl 4 Tobias Ford  
 16 Tho<sup>o</sup> Loughton Smith 33  
 17 W<sup>m</sup> Webb Planter  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> Ja<sup>o</sup> Postell [Aged] 50  
 10 Rosamond Perry 68  
 28 Cap<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>o</sup> Mace 75  
 James Henderson 56  
 May 13 W<sup>m</sup> Bampffield Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 30 Sarah (John) Bull  
 June 25 Arch<sup>d</sup> Stanyarne  
 July "Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Sewab St Andrew  
 D<sup>r</sup> Wilply Ashepoo  
 17 Martha (Cap<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>) Somers  
 18 Sabina (W<sup>m</sup>) Elliott & last week one of her.  
 Sons.

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<sup>22</sup>Rev. John Christopher Ernest Schwab, Rector of St. Andrews Parish, a native of Franconia; elected Rector Nov. 25, 1771, and died of country fever, July 5, 1773. (*Dalch, Frederick; Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South-Carolina . . . page 342.*)

Augt		Henrietta Michie (Alex')	
		Theodore Jourdine P. Fred: [Aged] 40	
	28	W <sup>m</sup> Davis	76
Sept'	2	Sarah (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Mitchell	
	6	Catherine Ioor 86	
		Ja <sup>a</sup> Wilson Wine Merch'	
	20	Geo: Logan Planter	
Oct'		Jn <sup>o</sup> Drayton Jun'	
		"W <sup>m</sup> Rigby Naylor Arch' & Sury'	
	18	Elis: Packrow 97	
		Charles Elliott Jun' 12	
	20	Mary (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Wilson	
Nov'	3	Tho <sup>a</sup> Mellichamp	
	16	"Rev <sup>a</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Tonge	
		Mary Stewart "St Jas: Santé [Aged] 82.	
		W <sup>m</sup> Johnson D <sup>o</sup> D <sup>o</sup> 76	
		Frances Deschampes 73	
		James Jacquette 105	
	12	Peter Manigault 42	
		Ann (Ja <sup>a</sup> ) Simmons	
		Dandridge Clifford	
		Sam <sup>l</sup> Burn Taylor	
Nov	18	Cap': Tho <sup>a</sup> Jones St Bart	
Dec'	1	Alex <sup>a</sup> Peronneau Jun'	
	5	(Jn <sup>o</sup> Jun') M'Call	
		Richard North	
		George Swadler.	

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"On Thursday last died, the ingenious Mr. William Rigby Naylor, Architect and Surveyor. (*The South-Carolina Gazette*. Monday, October 18, 1773).

"Rector of St. Paul's Parish from 1759-1773. *Dalcho*, p. 356-357.

"Parish of St. James Santee.

ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE RANDOLPH  
AS GIVEN IN A LETTER FROM RAW-  
LINS LOWNDES TO HENRY  
LAURENS.

(From the Laurens Papers.)

D' Sir

As this Man has been so kind of his own accord to call upon me to know if I had any letter for York, being to set off early to morrow morning express from Mr Livingston— I take the liberty to Inclose you a printed Copy of our Constitution, this instant from the Press.

The melancholy news of the loss of the Randolph, has reached us by the prize Master of a small Schooner from New York which was captured by poor Biddle he was witness to the dreadful scene when the Randolph Blew up in the Engagement, which a Letter from Capt Wm Hall in a Brig in the service of our State and under the Command of the Randolph thus described "Lat  $17^{\circ} 54' n$ " Long  $55^{\circ} 18 W$  8<sup>th</sup> March made Sail to Windward bearing E. N. E. 9 Leagues, gave Chace at 5 she proved to be very large, she bore down to us and at 7 p. m. fired a Gun to bring us to and then haled the Moultrie who answered them, I being under the Moultrie's lee quarter the Randolph upon the Moultries Weather Bow, the Polly to Windward of the two, and the Fair American to Leeward of me—the Enemy shot by the Moultrie and continued towards the Randolph, the Randolph hove out no Signal for hauling in a Line of Battle, but laid her Mosen Top Sail to the Mast and got in readiness for engagement.—the General Moultrie being to Windward of me I could not get to Windward to get up in the Randolphs wake, with that I laid my Main top sail to the mast for the General Moultrie to shoot ahead, we

being then with our Starboard tack on board, by this time the Enemy got so near the Randolph as to hail her, with that the Randolph luffed up in the Wind and brought her Quarter & Quarter deck Guns to bear upon the Enemy and discharged them—with that I immediately gave the Enemy a broadside, the Enemy took the advantage of the Randolph & Shot up to windward of her and gave her a broadside and so continued for 12 minutes the General Moultrie to the Southward to get clear of her—Enemy began to engage when I exchanged the broadside at her; by this time the Randolph Blew up, and I thought it was best for me to make the best of my way clear of her, as soon as the Randolph blew up she immediately gave chase to the General Moultrie and myself as I stood away to the Westward, & the General Moultrie to the Southward to get clear of her—I found before she engaged that she had a flag hoisted at her fore topmast head & a high poop which I take to be a 40 or 50 Gun Ship—the Randolph disabled the Enemy much she shot away the mosen top Mast and Boltsprit”— I could not Sir help giving you the particulars of this really distressing and affecting affair as the Letter lies on my desk before me from whence I have extracted the article— 50 of the best men in the first Regiment were on board of her and Several very promising Youths of this Country who have thus immaturrely fallen in their Country's Service the four Vessels in Company with the Randolph above alluded to, were those fitted out by this Country and put under the Sole direction of Biddle for the Express purpose of clearing our Coast, which has been for several Months annoyed by one, two and sometimes 3 Vessels— his taking so large a circuit was incompatible in my opinion with his destination, and the Views of Govern<sup>t</sup>. and has left us now without any Recourse from the Evil, which we every day feel the effects of.

Had I known of this Opportunity sooner, I should have transmitted to you an Acct. which our Comm<sup>rs</sup>

have made out against the Continent to a large amount—The advance on this head, and the great and increasing charges of our State keep the Treasury so bare of Cash, that all schemes of Supply scarcely answer the daily demands. By the Tax Bill just passed 500.000 dollars are to be raised in Consequence of the Requisition from Congress—by a tax of £5 on Lands and Slaves payable next June—

About three days ago a Flag of Truce was despatched to St Augustine with 45 prisoners of war, to exchange as many of our unfortunate people as we can procure for them.

I wish some means could be devised to obtain the enlargem<sup>t</sup> of Pickering and his Men who Suffer rigorously at New York—I saw a Letter lately from one of his Officers complaining in very affecting terms of their treatment

You will Excuse this hasty indigested Epistle by Candle light which I meant only to cover you the Constitution.

I am with Respect

Sir y<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup> hum Serv<sup>t</sup>

Raw<sup>d</sup> Lowndes

30 March 1778  
Charles Town.



RECORD OF MARRIAGES BY THE REV. WIL-  
LIAM STATES LEE FROM 1816-1871<sup>1</sup>

(From Manuscript Loaned by Mr. Townsend Mikell of Edisto Island.)

George Henry Smith of St George's Parish to Miss Maria Day of same place, March 21<sup>st</sup>, 1816, at Charleston.

William Bonner of Abbeville Dist., to Miss Ann Lee Joell of Charleston. March 27, 1816, at Charleston.

Fabricus Perry, M. D., of St. George's Parish, to Mary Tranquil Scott of same place, May 21, 1816, at St. George's Parish.

Benjamin Singellton of St. George's Parish, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ladson of Charleston; October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1816, at Summerville.

William Whitehead, of St. George's Parish, to Miss Sarah Holland of the same place; Jan<sup>y</sup> 12, 1817, at St. George's Parish.

Samuel Jenkins of St George's Parish, to M<sup>rs</sup> Lavinia Emma Whaley of St. George's Parish. December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1817 at St. George's Parish.

John P. L. Seabrook of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Harriet Smylie Seabrook of same place. Dec<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1817, at Charleston

Aquila Wood, of St. George's Parish, to Miss Emily Jorner of same place. Dec<sup>r</sup> 29, 1817, at St. George's Parish

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<sup>1</sup>Rev. Wm. States Lee, born 1793, died July 28, 1875, was pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Dorchester and Beech Hill for the six years proceeding 1821, when he received a call to the Presbyterian Church of Edisto Island, where he remained, except for a short period during the War between the States, until his death, a term of fifty-two years. (See *Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in S. C.*, p. 619.)

Joseph Ioor Waring of St. George's Parish, to Miss Mary E. Perry of St. Paul's Parish December 23, 1817, at St. Paul's Parish.

George Petrie Jun<sup>r</sup>, of St. George's Parish to Mrs. Dorothy Bullfinch, of same place. May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1818, at St. George's Parish

William Jennings to Miss Eleanor Winningham, Jan<sup>y</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1819, at St. George's Parish.

Thomas Marklay, of Goose-Creek, to Miss Hester Hoff, of same place. Jan<sup>y</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>, 1819 at Goose-Creek.

William Hoff, of Goose-Creek, to Miss Ann Breaker, of same place. Jan<sup>y</sup> 28<sup>th</sup>, 1819, at Goose-Creek.

William P. Berberidge to Miss Margaret Sweat, Feb<sup>y</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>, 1819, at Summerville.

Daniel Wright, of North Carolina, to Miss Eleanor Godbolt, of Marion Dist. S. C. Sept<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, 1819, at Summerville.

Josiah Perry, of St Paul's Parish, to Miss Susan M. Smith, of St. George's Parish, Dec<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>, 1819, at St. George's Parish

Joseph Mason Dill, of Charleston, to Miss Regina Alison, of St. Bartholomew's Par. Jan<sup>y</sup> 17, 1820, at St. Bartholomew's Parish.

John R. Townsend, of St. John's Colleton, to Miss Amelia Waring of St. George's Parish. March 9<sup>th</sup> 1820, at St. George's Parish.

Thomas Williams, of St. George's Parish, to Miss Frances Blewer of the same place, July 6<sup>th</sup>, 1820, at St. George's Parish.

Judas Driggers to Mary Williams, July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1820, at Summerville.

William Gell to Miss Rachel Berberidge. Oct', 1820, at Summerville

Thomas Boone, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Sarah Stanyarne, of the same place. April 19<sup>th</sup>, 1821, at St. Paul's Parish

John Fripp, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Edings of the same place. Feb' 12<sup>th</sup>, 1822, at Edisto Island.

Jeremiah Dickinson, of Charleston, to Miss Caroline Shrewsbury, of the same place. Feb' 27<sup>th</sup>, 1823, at Charleston.

William Clark, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Bailey, of Wadmalaw Is. December 1823, at Wadmalaw Island.

John Jenkins, of Edisto Island, to Miss Elizabeth Clark, of Edisto Island. Jan' 1824, at Edisto Island.

William M. Murray, of Edisto Island, to Miss Lydia Clark of same place. Jan' 19<sup>th</sup> 1825, at Edisto Island.

John Pope, of St. Helena's Island, to Miss Mary Townsend, of Edisto Island. Jan' 1824, of Edisto Island.

Ephraim Mikell Seabrook, of Edisto Island to Miss Margaret Mikell of same place. March, 1825, at Edisto Island.

John A. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Miss Maragret Murray, of same place, April, 1825, at Edisto Island.

John Evans Edings, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Matthews, of the same place, Jan', 1827, at Edisto Island.

William G. Baynard, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Swinton, of St. Paul's Parish, Dec' 20th, 1827, at Edisto Island.

Benjamin S. Logan, of St. Bartholomew's to Miss

Dorothy L Lockwood, of Charleston April 22<sup>d</sup>, 1829, at Charleston.

George Washington Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Miss Abigail Clark of same place. Jan<sup>r</sup> 12th, 1830, at Edisto Island.

James Meggett, of Edisto Island, to Miss Susan Murray, of the same place, Feb. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1830, at Edisto Island.

William Edings of Edisto Island, to Miss Sarah Mikell of the same place. Jan<sup>r</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 1832, at Edisto Island.

William Townsend, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Henrietta Reynolds of Wadmalaw Island, May 3<sup>d</sup>, 1832, at Wadmalaw Is<sup>l</sup>and.

B. W. Seabrook Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Sarah Swinton of Edisto Island. April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1833, at Edisto Island.

William M<sup>c</sup>Cants, of Wadmalaw Island, to Mrs. Sarah Recard of the same place. October 24<sup>th</sup>, 1833, at Wadmalaw Island.

Ephraim M. Clark of Edisto Island, to Miss Susan J. Bailey of the same place, October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1833, at Edingsville.

Bartholomew R. Carrol, of Charleston, to Miss Eliza Adeline Mikell of Edisto Island. Nov<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>th</sup>, 1833, at Edisto Island.

Henry Bailey, of Edisto Island, to Miss Martha Hardy Mikell, of James' Island, April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1834, at James' Island.

Edward S. Lovell, of Charleston, to Miss Caroline O. Jenkins, of Edisto Island. Dec<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>, 1834, at Charleston.

William B. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Miss Elizabeth M<sup>c</sup>Leod, of same place. Dec<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>, 1834, at Edisto Island.

Daniel Jenkins Townsend of Edisto Island, to Miss Henrietta Evans of St. Paul's Parish. Jan' 1<sup>st</sup> 1835, at St. Paul's Parish.

Dandridge C. You, of Mobile Al<sup>a</sup>, to Mary Lee Lockwood, of Charleston. Nov. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1835, at Charleston.

Lockwood Alison of Charleston, to Miss Jane E. Taylor, of same place. Dec' 9<sup>th</sup>, 1835, at Charleston

William Browning, of Edisto Island, to Miss Lucinda Banister, of Edisto Island. Jan' 19<sup>th</sup>, 1836, at Edisto Island.

Derrill Sanders, of Edisto Island, to Miss Louisa Ann Earle of Edisto Island. August 14<sup>th</sup>, 1836, at Edisto Island.

Joshua W. Lockwood, of Charleston to Miss Jane Bonnell of Charleston, March 29<sup>th</sup>, 1838, at Charleston,

Thomas Smith, of Charleston, to Miss Elizabeth T. Townsend, of Edisto Island. Dec' 20th, 1838 at Edisto Island.

Edward N. Fuller, of Charleston, to Miss Mary Mikell of Charleston. Nov' 14<sup>th</sup> 1839, at Charleston.

W<sup>m</sup> James Whaley, of Edisto Island, to Miss Martha M. M. Clark of Edisto Island. Feb. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1841, at Edisto Island.

Andrew Gordon Magrath, of Charleston, to Miss Emma C. Mikell of Charleston. March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1843, at Charleston.

William Edings, of Edisto Island, to Mrs. Hesse M. W. Mikell, of Edisto Island. Feb. 14<sup>th</sup>, 1844, at Charleston.

Edward C. Whaley, of Edisto Island, to Miss Abigail Whaley, of Edisto Island. Jan' 21<sup>st</sup>, 1848, at Edisto Island.

Owen P. Fitzsimons, of Georgia, to Miss Mary E. Baynard. of Edisto Island. Jan' 27<sup>th</sup>, 1848 at Edisto Island

William M. Murray of Edisto Island, to Miss Caroline Swinton, of St. Paul's parish. March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1848, at John's Island.

Joseph Y. Pope, of Charleston, to Miss Emily H. Mikell of Edisto Island. May 9, 1850, at Edisto Island.

Theodore A. Beckett, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary L. Walpole, of John's Island. May 28, 1850, at Edisto Island.

John Jenkins Jr., of Edisto Island, to Miss Marceline R. Murray of Edisto Island. Nov' 18<sup>th</sup>, 1850, at Edisto Island.

W<sup>m</sup> States Lee J', of Walterborough, to Miss Ann Judith Lafitte, of Barnwell District, Jan' 20<sup>th</sup> 1853, Barnwell District.

Ephraim C. Bailey, of Edisto Island, to Miss Charlotte P. Edings, of Edisto Island. Jan' 30<sup>th</sup>, 1854, at Edisto Island.

J. Evans Edings, of Edisto Island, to Miss Josephine Seabrook, of Edisto Island. Nov' 30<sup>th</sup>, 1854, at Charleston.

D' Edward D. C. Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Martha Ann Murray of Edisto Island. Dec' 19<sup>th</sup>, 1854, at Edisto Island.

D' States Lee Lockwood, of Charleston, to Miss Ann Murray Lockwood of Charleston. Oct' 16<sup>th</sup>, 1855, at Charleston.

D' Edward E. Jenkins, of Edisto Island, to Miss Eliza Isabella Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish. Dec' 11<sup>th</sup>, 1855, at St. Paul's Parish.

Septimus Hamilton Jenkins, of Edisto Island, to M<sup>rs</sup>

Annie Manson Bailey of Edisto Island, Sep<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, 1857, at Edingsville.

Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs, of Charleston, to Miss Caroline L. Lee, of Edisto Island. Nov<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>, 1859, at Edisto Island.

I. Jenkins Mikell, of Aiken, S. C., to Miss Sarah Georgiana Lee, of Edgefield District. Jan<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>, 1864, at Edgefield District<sup>1</sup>

W<sup>m</sup> Osborne Hubbard, of Augusta, Ga., to Miss Virginia H. Whatley, of Edgefield District, Oct<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>, 1864, at Edgefield District.<sup>1</sup>

John Millen Hightower, of Edgefield District, to Miss Melina Melissa Morris, of Edgefield, of Edgefield District, January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1866, in Edgefield District.

Dawson Jardon, Graniteville, to Mrs. Mary Ann Walker, of Edgefield District. February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1866, at Edgefield District.

Julius C. Sosnowski, of Columbia, S. C., to Miss Susan Grace Townsend of Edisto Island. February 14<sup>th</sup>, 1867, at Edisto Island.

Benjamin Seabrook Whaley, of Wadmalaw Island, to Miss Mary Ellen Bailey, of Wadmelaw Island. February 21<sup>st</sup>, 1867 at Rockville.

Amory Coffin of—— Penn<sup>a</sup>, to Miss Emma E. Hopkinson, of Edisto Island. Jan<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>, 1868, at Edisto Island.

Robert E. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Mrs. Annie B. Whitehead, of Edisto Island. February 8<sup>th</sup> 1870 at Edisto Island.

Henry Barker Lee, of Edisto Island, to Miss Louisa Gibbes Turner of Charleston. March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1871, at Charleston.

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<sup>1</sup>Note. Places of residence corrected in a pencil note to Edisto Island.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ALLSTON BURYING-  
GROUND AT TURKEY HILL PLANTA-  
TION NEAR WACCAMAW.

(Contributed by the Rev. J. E. H. Galbraith,  
Rector of All Saints, Waccamaw.<sup>1</sup>)

[The graves are surrounded by a brick wall between three and four feet high, forming a square; there are three old arched brick graves, apparently older than the others, and without inscriptions. J. E. H. Galbraith.]

In Memory / of / Benjamin Allston Sen' / son of  
John / Planter / Born in All Saints Parish / 6<sup>th</sup> Oct'  
1765. / Died in Charleston / on his way home / 26<sup>th</sup>  
Nov' 1847 / In his 83<sup>d</sup> year. . . .

[Long Inscription on the right side, and on the reverse,  
the Allston Arms, and mottoe *Immotus*, and further in-  
scription.]

[Slab.]

Sacred / to the memory / of / Miss Ann E. Allston  
/ Eldest daughter of / Benjamin & Mary C. Allston /  
who departed this life / on the 23<sup>d</sup> day of November  
1814. / Aged 27 years / None knew her but loved her /  
None named her but to praise.

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[One marble slab, and three bricked graves, names  
obliterated.]

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In memory / of / William Allston Jun' / who died  
the 31<sup>st</sup> day / of July 1780 / aged 42 years.

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<sup>1</sup>For lack of space, all long inscriptions of an eulogistic nature have been omitted.



In Memory / of / Benjamin Allston Jun<sup>r</sup> / who departed this Life / 22<sup>d</sup> February 1809 / aged 40 years / & 25 days.

[Slab.]

Sacred / to the memory of / Mrs Elizabeth Ann Tucker / the affectionate & beloved wife of John H Tucker / Born 1<sup>st</sup> November 1790 / Died 13<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1822 / also / to the memory of two infants / who rest with their Mother / She was truly pious & benevolent / Kind & affectionate / Elevated in sentiment and / correct in judgment./

[Slab.]

William Washington / Son of Benj<sup>n</sup> & Charlotte Ann Allston / died Sept<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1823 aged 19 years 27 days / His bereaved mother consecrated this / stone to the memory of her beloved / and affectionate Son / . . .

[Slab]

Died / in / Georgetown S. C. / Oct 21<sup>st</sup> Anno Domini 1824 / Mrs. Charlotte Ann Allston / youngest daughter of / William and Sabina Allston / and Widow of / Benjamin Allston Jun<sup>r</sup> Esqr. / aged 53 years 3 months and 7 days /

This stone is consecrated to the memory / of an affectionate and beloved parent / by her bereaved and afflicted child / M D C C C XXIV.

[Slab.]

To the Memory of / Mrs Charlotte Mary / Allston / wife of / Joseph W. Allston / who departed this life on the / 18<sup>th</sup> day of February 1831 / In the 28<sup>th</sup> year of her age / . . . .

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ALLSTON BURYING GROUND 183

In memory / of / Mary Pyatt Jones / Widow of William H. Jones / of Pennsylvania, / third daughter of Benjamin Allston J<sup>r</sup> / who died in Georgetown / March 1836 / in the 41<sup>st</sup> year / of her age.

[Slab.]

Sacred / to the Memory / of / Charlotte A. Coachman / Widow of / John Coachman / Second daughter of / Benjamin & Charlotte A. Allston / who died / June 18th 1842 / aged 54 years and 18 day<sup>s</sup>.

[Slab]

In Memory / of / Robert Allston / who died in March 1839 / in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of his age / also of / Charlotte Frances Allston / who died in June 1843 / in the 6<sup>th</sup> year of her age / children of R. F. W. / and Adele Allston.

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Mary Latin / the daughter of / Jos. & Eliz<sup>th</sup> Ward / ob<sup>d</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> July 1806 / Æ 4 years.

[Slab.]

In Memory of Mary Charlotte Allston, / youngest daughter of Benjamin Alston Sen<sup>r</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> / and / Mary Charlotte his wife / Bereft but a few months before of / an amiable and affectionate Mother / She fell her self a victim to a Violent / and Sudden attack of bilious fever / on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October 1802 / at the early age of 12 years and 7 days. . . .

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

Inscription from the Quaker burying ground, 38 King Street,—“Charles L West | died | 17 Nov. 1837 | aged 92 [?] yrs— 10 ms [?]

· “B. W.” “B. Wistar” [two small marble strips set into walk]

“Daniel | and | Sarah Latham | and their children | Daniel, Richard, | John, Ann, | Abigail, Rebecca, | Caroline. | and | Grace Forbes.”

The Lathams are gathered together in one shield shaped sunken space, and “Grace Forbes” is separated from them in a distinct sunken space of her own—  
(Copied by M. Alston Read—)

Degrees Conferred on South Carolinians.—“At a public commencement held on Friday, May 15, at the university of Pennsylvania, the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, who submitted inaugural dissertations to the examination of the medical faculty, on the following subjects:

Mr. Joseph Johnson, of Charleston, South-Carolina, an experimental enquiry into the properties of carbonic acid, gas, or fixed air; its mode of operation, use in diseases, most effectual method of relieving animals afflicted by it.

Mr. William Allston, of Georgetown, South-Carolina, on dropsy, or the hydropic state of fever.

Mr. Francis K. Huger, of South-Carolina, on gangrene, and mortification.

Mr. Edward North, of South-Carolina, on the rheumatic state of fever. (*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. Tuesday, June 6, 1797.)

Obituary Notices of Revolutionary Soldiers.—Died.]  
At his plantation in the parish of St. George, Dorchester,

Dr. *Benjamin Lucas* Perry, surgeon in the American Army.—*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. April 30, 1792.

Lately died at his plantation, at Oakettee-Creek soon after his return from this city, Col. *John Lewis Bourquin*, a firm supporter to the establishment of American independence, an affectionate husband and father, and a sincere friend.—*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, September 22, 1794.

Departed this life, on the 13th inst. in the 64th year of his age, *Joseph Dulles*, Esquire, formerly a respectable Merchant of this City, and for some years past a resident of Philadelphia. Mr. Dulles was a native of Dublin—He came to this State during the War of the Revolution, and immediately after his arrival bore arms in defence of this City when besieged by Sir Henry Clinton, and lived and died exclusively attached to the Country of his adoption. . . . *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Saturday Morning, January 17, 1848.

The Theatre in 1773 and 1774.—*Catalogue of Plays that have been performed here the Season, by the American Company of Comedians, under the Direction of Mr. David Douglas*.

Dec. 1773. 22. A Word to the Wise. High Life below Stairs. 24. Hamlet. Cross Purposes. 27. Suspicious Husband. Catherine & Petruchio. 30. Clandestine Marriage. Mayor of Garrat.

Jan. 1774. 1. Earl of Essex. Irish Widow. 3. Love in a Village. Lethe. 5. Gamester. High Life below Stairs. 8. Stratagem. King & Miller. 10. Constant Couple. Catherine & Petruchio. 13. Mourning Bride. Lying Valet. 15. She Stoops to Conquer. Irish Widow. 17. Jane Shore. Cross Purposes. 19. Busy Body. Love A-la-Mode. 21. Cymbeline. A Wonder! 25. Beggar's Opera. Love A-la-Mode. 27. Romeo and Juliet. Miss in

her Teens. 29. Merchant of Venice. Devil to Pay. 31. Richard III. Thomas & Sally.

Feb. 2. Tempest. 4. Love in a Village. Love A-la-Mode. 7. The Wonder. Midas. 10. Alexander the Great. King and Miller. 12. Tempest. Guardian. 14. George Barnwell. Edgar & Emmeline. 17. Henry IV. Thomas & Sally. 19. Theodosius. Citizen. 21. Bold Stroke for a Wife. Mayor of Garrat. 24. Othello. Damon & Phillida. 26. She Stoops to Conquer. Edgar & Emmeline. 28. Jealous Wife. Citizen.

March 2. Shipwreck. Catherine & Petruchio. 4. School for Fathers. Lethe. 7. Fashionable Lover. Padlock. 10. Maid of the Mill. High Life below Stairs. 12. King Lear. Irish Widow. 14. Tempest. Padlock. 16. Cymon. Miss in her Teens. 18. Recruiting Officer. Oracle. 21. West Indian. Devil to Pay. 25. Provoked Husband. Lying Valet. 26. Romeo & Juliet. Flora.

April 4. School for Fathers. Buck. 6. English Merchant. Contrivances. 8. Fair Penitent. Cross Purposes. 11. Roman Father. Irish Widow. 13. Way to Keep Him. Contrivances. 15. Constant Couple. Lying Valet. 18. False Delicacy. Witches. 20. Julius Caesar. Register Office. 22. Macbeth. Young American in London. 25. West Indian. Midas. 27. Tamerlane. Catherine & Petruchio. 29. Cymbeline. Love A-la-Mode.

May 2. Bold Stroke for a Wife. Neck or Nothing. 4. Orphan. Miss in her Teens. 7. Clandestine Marriage. Apprentice. 11. Cato. Reprisal. 16. Douglas. Devil to Pay. 19. King John. Guardian. —*The South Carolina Gazette*. Monday, May 30, 1774.

Corrections for the April number.— The first letter from Miss Bull, on page 125, should be dated *Ashley River, June 14, 1779*, and the note on page 126 should read *heiress of the Purry family*, and not *Perry*.

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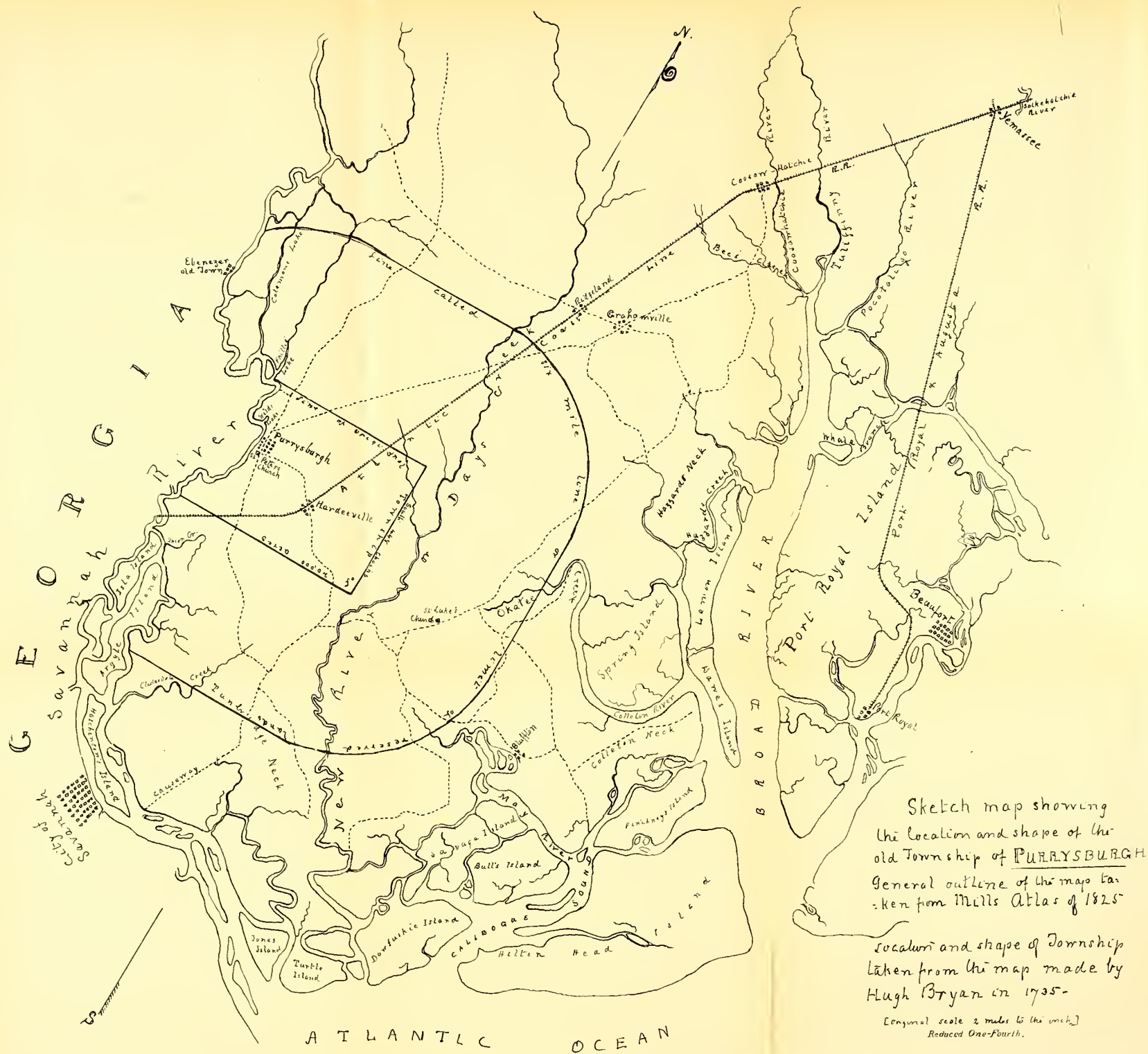
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# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. X.

OCTOBER, 1909.

No. 4.

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PURRYSBURGH.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The ancient town of Purrysburgh in South Carolina, which at the date of its settlement promised to be a rival of the nearby and nearly contemporaneously founded town of Savannah in Georgia, derived its name from Monsieur Jean Pierre Purry of Neufchatel in Switzerland. M. Purry is said to have been a Director-General of the French East India Company.<sup>1</sup> As early as June 1724 he addressed a memorial to the King proposing to procure to be transported to, and to settle, in South Carolina a number of poor Swiss protestants on condition that he should be granted four leagues square of land with the same rights and liberties to his settlers as were enjoyed by the other inhabitants of the Province; that the settlers should be formed into a Swiss regiment of which he should be made the Colonel, and that he should also be made a judge, and have the nomination of his own officers &c. and that his Majesty should transport the proposed settlers *gratis* from a port in England to one in Carolina.<sup>2</sup> The government of the Colony was then in the hands of the Crown, the Crown having assumed control after the upheaval of 1719-20. The Lords Proprietors however still claimed their charter rights and the ownership of the soil, and this me-

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<sup>1</sup>Dalcho—p. 385.

<sup>2</sup>London MSS. in Off: Hist. Comm<sup>s</sup>. Vol. 11. pp. 13, 14, 127, 128, 132.

morial was referred to them.<sup>4</sup> M. Purry came to England in 1724 and came to an agreement with the Lords Proprietors in pursuance of which they agreed to grant him 24000 acres for procuring 600 persons to settle, and also agreed to pay the charges of their transportation from England to Carolina; and on 27 April 1725 granted to Mons<sup>r</sup> Jean Vatt of Watt in Switzerland the 24000 acres in trust to be transferred to M. Purry when he should have fulfilled his part of the agreement.<sup>5</sup>

M. Purry returned to Switzerland and evidently induced quite a number to agree to emigrate to South Carolina for M. Jean Vatt writes in October 1726 that a number had repaired to Neufchatel for the purpose, but that in consequence of the failure of the Lords Proprietors to comply with their agreement for their transportation to Carolina the intending emigrants had been stranded in Neufchatel to the great consequent misery of many who wandered up and down the streets not knowing where to find a dinner or a bed<sup>6</sup>: that Mon<sup>r</sup> Purry and the others associated with him lacked even the £100 sterling that would have relieved the unfortunates, and had been forced to withdraw from Neufchatel and leave the Swiss there to shift for themselves<sup>7</sup>. M. Vatt stated also that 24 Swiss men women and children had already lately gone from Switzerland to South Carolina and petitioned that proper relief should be given them.

With this unfortunate fiasco seems to have terminated M. Purrys first attempt at his settlement.

In 1728 the Crown arrived at a settlement with the Lords Proprietors and acquired all their interests in South Carolina. Robert Johnson was appointed Governor in 1729 and by the 43<sup>d</sup> and 44<sup>th</sup> articles of the Instructions issued to him on his appointment as Governor provision was made for the laying out and settlement of eleven townships two of which were to be located on the Savannah

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid; Vol. 11, p. 132.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid; Vol. 13, p. 77.

<sup>6</sup>Pub: Hist. Society of S. C., Vol. 1, p. 241.

<sup>7</sup>London MSS. in Off: Hist. Com<sup>r</sup>., Vol. 12, p. 190.

river. The specific instructions given him with regard to these townships were that a square of twenty thousand acres was to be first marked out for the township proper and in this square reservations were to be made for a town, a common for the use of the inhabitants of the town, and a glebe. Then the country surrounding this 20000 acres square for a distance of six miles in every direction from the outer line of the square was to be reserved for future settlers in the township.

In July 1730 M. Purry renewed his proposition to the Crown proposing to settle 600 Swiss protestants at their own expense within the space of 6 years provided they be placed on the same footing with the rest of his Majestys' subjects in the Province and that Purry be granted 12000 acres for himself free from all quit-rents'. This proposition was referred to Governor Robert Johnson who on 20 July 1730 wrote advising favourably as to the project and suggesting that the township for the settlers should be set out on the Savannah river near Palachuccola Fort\*.

This proposition of Purry's seems to have been accepted on the condition that the Swiss upon their arrival take the usual oath of allegiance, and that thereupon lands be assigned to them where they should dwell together in one or more townships as might be thought most convenient for the security of the Province, and that Purry be not entitled to his 12000 acres until he should have fully performed his agreement.\*

Instructions to this effect were sent out to Governor Johnson and Purry with several other Swiss set out for South Carolina and seems to have arrived at Charles Town in the early part of 1731. The General Assembly of the Province in the Act for the imposition of certain duties on slaves &c, appropriated £5000 current money of the Province (about £715 sterling) out of all duties after the 25 March 1731 to be applied to laying out and survey-

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\*Ibid; Vol. 14, p. 112.

\*Ibid; Vol. 14, p. 237.

\*Pub: Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol. 2, pp. 127-179-182.

ing Townships, and purchasing tools, provisions and other necessities for poor protestants desiring to settle."

In May 1731 Purry was in Charles Town for on 6<sup>th</sup> May Governor Johnson recommends to the General Assembly to allow Col Purry £150. current money for his expenses to Savannah River to find a suitable spot for his Swiss settlement."

From and after this date Purry is generally referred to as "Col" Purry or "Col" John Peter Purry this rank being apparently derived from the agreement that his settlers were to be formed into a regiment and that he was to be its colonel.

The General Assembly allowed the £150 which was paid on the 8<sup>th</sup> May 1731, and a letter was on that day sent to Capt Evans at the Palachocola Fort to meet Col Purry at Port Royal and attend him up the Savannah river and assist him in the location of a place for his settlement."

Purry accordingly examined the banks of the Savannah river and finally selected a site on the north bank known as "Great Yamasee Bluff." This was to be the site of the future town and Purry marked a tree where he desired the middle of his town to be."

Under the instructions to the Governor the Township square of 20000 acres was to include this town site and then there was to be a circuit of six miles from the line of this Township reserved for the settlers in the Township.

The site having been selected Governor Johnson on 1<sup>st</sup> Sept 1731 issued a proclamation forbidding any one from procuring grants of lands within six miles of the proposed Township."

Governor Johnson says that no survey was then made of the Township and the contiguous six-mile area, as the season was not propitious for surveying" and Purry seems then

"Stats. at Large, S. C., Vol. 3, p. 301.

"Council Journal, Vol. 5, p. 74.

"Ibid; p. 76.

"London MSS. Office Hist. Com., Vol. 16, p. 347.

"Ibid; Vol. 17, p. 174.

"Pub: Hist. Society, Vol. 3, p. 306—London MSS., Vol. 16, p. 318.

"London MSS. Off: Hist. Com., Vol. 17, p. 174.

to have returned to Europe to gather together his settlers. Whilst in South Carolina he seems to have effected an agreement with the General Assembly whereby he was personally to be allowed £600 sterling for every 100 effective men he procured to settle at Purrysburg.

Before his return however he drew up at Charles Town in September 1731 his "Proposals" for the encouragement of such Swiss Protestants as should agree to accompany him to Carolina to settle a new colony and also a description of the Province of South Carolina."

According to these proposals persons could go as servants or on their own account. If they went as servants they would have to contract for service for three years, and their expenses, or certain of them were to be charged against their wages. Those who went on their own account were required to have each at least 50 crowns as their passage would cost from 20 to 25 crowns.

The alluring description of South Carolina covers too many pages to be reproduced here even in part. No modern "boomer" of lands for sale could improve much upon Col Purry's rhetoric, and imaginative description. Of his proposed town he says:

"The Town of Purrysburg will be situated 30 miles "from the Sea, and about 7 miles from the highest tide; "the Land about it is a most delightful Plain and "the greatest part very good Soil especially for Pasturage "and the rest proper enough for some productions. It was "formerly called the great *Yamassee Port* and is esteemed "by the Inhabitants of the Province the best place in all "*Carolina*."

And again:

"There are between 5 and 600 houses in *Charles Town* the most of which are very costly; besides 5 hand-some Churches *viz*: one for those of the Church of "*England* one for the Presbyterians, one for the Anabaptists, one for the Quakers and one for the *French*. If you "travel into the Country, you will see stately Buildings,

"noble Castles and an infinite Number of all sorts of cattle,  
 "If it be ask'd what has produced all this? the Answer is:  
 "'Tis *only the rich Land of Carolina.*"

Purry came with some others whom he styles a "small company." The names signed to his proposals along with his own are James Richard of Geneva Abraham Meuron of St Sulpy and Henry Raymond of St Sulpy, all of whom subsequently were settlers in Purrysburg.

On his return to Europe Purry applied in March 1732 for an increased allowance in land for his efforts in procuring the settlement." This was not unreasonable for as he showed the mere cost of the passage of 600 persons from England to South Carolina was about £2400 sterling. His efforts were successful and in July 1732 an additional instruction was sent over to Governor Johnson to the effect that Col Purry or rather the "Sieur Jean Pierre Purry" should have granted to him 48000 acres provided he should have settled 600 Swiss protestants including men women and children within 6 years from Christmas 1732". This 48000 acres to be laid out in lands most contiguous to the Township.<sup>18</sup>

At a meeting of the Trustees for Georgia held in London on 22 July 1732 according to a letter published in the South Carolina Gazette,<sup>19</sup>

"M<sup>r</sup> Purry Leader M<sup>r</sup> Bingio Minister & the Elders  
 "of the Swiss Protestants, who are going to establish  
 "a Town on the River *Savannah*; attended the Trustees  
 "in behalf of their Congregation, returned them  
 "Thanks for their Protection, and desired a Continu-  
 "ance of it. The Trustees ordered a Library of Books  
 "to be given the Minister, for the Use of him and  
 "his Successors, and a handsome sum of Money was  
 "raised by the Contributions of some of the Trustees  
 "then Present, in order to be put into the Hands of the  
 "Leaders and Elders of the Congregation for provid-

<sup>18</sup>London MSS. Off. Hist. Comm<sup>s</sup>, Vol. 15, p. 102.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid; Vol. 15, pp. 105-121, 113-125.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid; Vol. 16, p. 347.

<sup>21</sup>No. 47—Decr. 2 to Decr. 9, 1732.

"ing Refreshments for the Sick in their Passage and  
"on their first Establishment."

Col Purry and his company must have sailed soon after.  
The first notice we find in the South Carolina Gazette is  
in the N<sup>o</sup> (42) for the Week from October 28 to Novr'  
4, 1732 viz:

"On Wednesday last, a Ship arrived here in about  
"12 Weeks from London, having above Sixty Switzers  
"on Board, the Master of whom Reports that we may  
"expect Col Purry with more every day."

In the next number for the week Novr' 4 to Novr 11,  
1732 it is stated;

"Major James Richards" (presumably the same who  
"signed the proposals with Purry) "is appointed Major  
"and Capt. of the Company of Switzers lately arrived  
"here."

The exact dates and numbers of the arrivals are stated  
by Purry himself in an affidavit made at the time.<sup>2</sup>

"S<sup>c</sup> Carolina Customhouse Charles Town Coll<sup>o</sup> John  
"Peter Purry being duly Sworn on the holy Evange-  
"lists maketh Oath That he the said John Peter Purry  
"hath here Landed and put on Shoar at Charles Town  
"in this Province viz.

"Novem<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1732 out of the  
"Ship Peter and James Joseph Cornish Master Sixty  
"one men Women and Children

"Decem<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>. 1732 Out of the  
"Ship Shoreham John Edwards Master Forty two  
"men Women and Children.

"December 15<sup>th</sup> 1732 Out of the  
"Ship Purrysburgh Joseph Fry master Forty nine men  
"Women and Children who are all Come here on the  
"footing of Switz Protestants.

"dated at Charles Town aforesaid this twelfth day of  
"March 1732.

"Sworne to before us —

John Peter Purry

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<sup>2</sup>Office Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>, Book "Commissions Instruct<sup>n</sup>" 1732-1742," p. 6.



"W<sup>m</sup> Saxby Jur: & Comp:

"Tho: Gadsen Coll:

"Geo. Saxby

"Nav. Officer"

The total stated in this affidavit is 152.

Governor Johnson in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle dated 15 December 1732 states that M<sup>r</sup> Purry had arrived with 120 Swiss about 50 of whom are men, the rest women and children. For all of whom he had furnished provisions and necessaries at the expence of the Province.<sup>21</sup> In a later letter of Dec 21, 1732 he states that M<sup>r</sup> Purry had arrived with 50 men and 70 women and children and that the 60 who had arrived before had gone to Purrysburgh.<sup>22</sup> Purry is likely however to have more accurately stated the total himself in his affidavit and as we have seen he puts it at 152.

The Provincial Council had on 6<sup>th</sup> Octr 1732 in anticipation of their arrival ordered Col Parris to provide such necessary tools as had been agreed by the General Assembly for the Swiss expected from Europe and also to hire "Perriagers" to transport them to "Purreesbourg" on Savano River with 3 months provisions for each of them, being computed to be about 150 Souls.<sup>23</sup>

On the 9<sup>th</sup> Octr 1732 the Council ordered delivered to M<sup>r</sup> James Richard six small cannon at Port Royal and other tools nails &c for the use of the Swiss already arrived and to arrive;<sup>24</sup> and on the 16 Decr 1732 Col Parris was ordered to prepare his "Piragues" to transport Col Purry and his Swiss to Purrysburg.<sup>25</sup>

They left Charles Town according to the notice in the Gazette on Wednesday 20 Decr 1732.

"On Wednesday last Col John Peter Purry, set out, "in three Pettiaugus, with Eighty-Seven Switzers, in order "to settle a Colony on Savannah River in Granville County

<sup>21</sup>London MSS., Office Hist. Com<sup>rs</sup>, Vol. 16, p. 4.

<sup>22</sup>Pub: Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol 1, p. 248.

<sup>23</sup>Council Journal No. 5, 1730-1734, p. 212.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid; p. 215.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid; p. 249.

"and was Saluted with Seven Guns from the Bastion at "their Passing by.

"His Excellency our Governor has been pleased to appoint "M' Joseph Edward Flowers to be Captain; and Mr. John "Savy to be Lieutenant under the said Col. Purry."

If Purry only at first carried 87 out of his 150 it is probable that at the first occupation in winter of a wholly bare and unsettled spot it was judged wiser to leave the weaker members and the young children in Charles Town until some suitable provision for their shelter could be made.

To each person above 12 years of age the Council allowed as follows.

8 Bushels corn and peas  
300 Wght beef  
50 " Pork  
200 " rice  
1 bushel salt  
1 Axe  
1 Broad and 1 Narrow hoe

Also 1 cow 1 calf and 1 young sow for every 5 persons with some powder and shot."

The Council also on 21 Febry 1732 ordered M' St: John the Surveyor General to admeasure to each family of the Switzers settled at Purrysburg one Town lot and fifty acres of land additional and also to mark out 260 acres for a common and 100 acres for a Glebe."

Purry himself seems to have actually arrived on the ship Purrysburgh on the 15<sup>th</sup> Decr' 1732 for on 14 Decr Govr Johnson wrote to the Lower House of the Assembly that there had arrived 43 Palatines" and on the next day Decr 15 he writes to correct this, saying that Col Purry had arrived a few hours after his last letter and said that these 43 were of his party."

Purry's party were not the only immigrants to South Carolina arriving at that time for in the Gazette for the

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<sup>22</sup>London MSS. Office Hist. Com<sup>a</sup>. Vol. 17, p. 78.

<sup>23</sup>Council Journal, Vol. 5, 1730-1734, p. 277.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid; p. 341.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid; p. 342.

week Nov 25 - Dec 2. 1732 it is stated that there had just arrived a sloop in about eleven weeks from Barbadoes with 100 people on board who on the passage had been reduced to such extremity that they had but a pint of flour a day for 8 people for nigh three weeks.

The names of the first arrivals are no doubt those mentioned in the list set out later below of those who qualified before Governor Johnson on 22 and 23 December 1732. They only aggregate in number 93 and may therefore refer to the party who were carried to Purrysburgh in December 1732 as mentioned in the Gazette.

How long Col Purry remained with his infant settlement before returning to Europe for another contingent does not appear.

On 10<sup>th</sup> March 1732 /3 the Provincial Council issued an order to pay M<sup>r</sup> John Peter Purry £700 currency on account of £600 sterling to be paid him when he should have transported 100 effective men into the Province and another order to pay him on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1733 £700 currency on account of £400 sterling to be paid him when he should have transported 100 effective men into the Province." On 31 Aug 1732 he petitioned the General Assembly to be allowed all of the next year to complete the number of people he was to bring over."

On 6 Sept 1733 at the Council Meeting;

"The Honble William Bull Esq<sup>r</sup> laid before this Board "a Plan of the Township of Purrysburgh and the reserved land thereto appertaining which was by him "surveyed and run out.

"Which Plan having been examined by his Excy "& His Majtie's Honble Council was allowed to be "very regular & was approved of." \* \* "And also made "an Order to pay Col W<sup>m</sup> Bull £500 curr: for running out & making a regular Plat of the Township of "Purrysburgh & the reserved land thereto appertain- "ing.""

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<sup>22</sup>Council Journal, Vol. 5, 1730-1734, p. 396.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid; p. 514.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid; p. 514.

At the date this plat of Col Bull was approved of by Council Col Purry was in Charles Town or at least Governor Johnson so states in a letter the next year<sup>a</sup>.

The settlement seems to have been definitely made whilst he was there. On 17 March 1732/3 Joseph Edward Flower appeared and took the oaths as Lieut: Col: of the Switz Regiment at Purrysburgh<sup>b</sup> and on 21 Sept' 1733, the Council ordered to be paid to M' Joseph Bignion the Swiss Minister the sum of £300 current money of the Province in consideration of his expense in coming over."

When Purry effected his settlement he found an unexpected and disturbing condition of affairs.

Under the instructions to Gov' Johnson when the Township was determined upon, there was to be allotted for the Township first a square on the river containing 20,000 acres and then there was to be reserved for the use of the future settlers in the Township all the land within an area limited by a line six miles at every point from the outer line of the 20,000 acre original Township tract; this reserved area containing approximately 109500 acres, additional to the original 20,000. In 1731 when Purry selected his Town site Gov' Johnson issued a proclamation announcing the fact and notifying all persons not to take out grants within the six mile limit. Notwithstanding this a number of grants were taken out intruding within this limit one of the grants for 8000 acres being to no other than Gov' Robert Johnson himself. Purry must have communicated this fact to his friends at home for his son Charles Purry in May 1732 addressed a petition to the King on behalf of his father whom he stated had embarked with 150 Swiss for Carolina and was then settled upon part of the Township, and that Col Purry was apprehensive lest the remaining part of the Township should be taken up by indifferent persons before he could entitle himself to the 48000 acres to be granted to him in the reserved area, and praying therefore that a grant be at once made to him for so

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<sup>a</sup>London MSS. Office Hist. Com". Vol. 17, p. 174.

<sup>b</sup>Council Journal, Vol. 5, p. 294.

<sup>c</sup>Ibid; p. 505.

much of the 48000 acres as the proportion of the settlement already made by him would entitle him to.\* This seemed reasonable to His Majestys Council and on 19 July 1733 an order was accordingly issued to Gov. Johnston to grant to Col Purry a proportional part of the 48000 acres according to the number of Swiss Protestants by him settled in the Province."

Other settlers seemed to have come out to join Purrys settlement who did not come directly with his party; for in May 1733 the Duke of Newcastle wrote to Gov' Johnson recommending to him the bearer M' John Frederick Holzendorf a gentlemen of good family in Brandenburg, who went to Carolina for the purpose of settling at the new town of Purrysburg: that he desired a commission in the militia and as he carried over two servants (labourers) and necessary implements, desired an allotment of a proportionate quantity of land near that Town."

Purry must have left Carolina in the autumn of 1733 or early in 1734; for in April 1734 he presented a petition to the King which went before the Privy Council stating that in 1731 Governor Johnson under His Majestys instructions had surveyed and set apart a Township on Savannah River since called Purrysburgh containing 20 000 acres and had issued a proclamation 1<sup>st</sup> Sept' 1731 forbidding persons to take up grants within six miles of the Township, the space included within which six miles limit was to be reserved for settlers in the Township. That a survey had been made of this area when it had been found that several persons had taken up grants on the South and East sides of the Township and within the six mile line which would defeat his Majestys intentions; that he had complained to Governor Johnson but the Governor did not regard himself authorized to remove these intruders; Purry therefore besought that these intruding grants be annulled and that his Majesty would order the six miles around the Township be surveyed and set apart for the settlers in the Town-

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\*London MSS. Office Hist. Com., Vol. 16, p. 153.

\*Ibid; p. 169.

\*Ibid; p. 123.

ship; and that the most substantial settlers in the Township be allowed grants for additional land within this six mile limit, and that those whose lots were situated on the rivulet which ran through the Town should be allowed a double lot in the Town for their charges in cleaning and clearing the same." This petition was by Charles Purry as Agent for his father, but it was followed up by a list of the intruding grants furnished by Purry himself<sup>a</sup> viz — eight grants aggregating 47655 acres

Purry followed this list by a long letter dated 13 July 1733 stating his case, that he had borrowed from others the money to pay the expenses of making the settlement, that he had carried over and placed in Purrysburg 260 Swiss but that when his friends ascertained that persons claiming to be entitled to Grants from the Lords Proprietors had intruded upon and taken up lands within the reserved area, they refused to advance and assist him any more to complete his settlement. This affected him Purry personally for the 48000 acres which was to be awarded him for carrying out the settlement was to be laid out in the lands in the six mile area most contiguous to the Township<sup>b</sup>

This petition of Purry was granted so far as related to allowing substantial settlers more land in the Township and reserved area, and also as to allowing the settlers along the rivulet double lots; the question as to the validity of the intruding grants was referred by the Committee on plantation affairs to the Board of Trade and by the Board to His Majesty's Attorney General and Solicitor General for an opinion and in the meantime Governor Johnson was written to for an explanation. This explanation he gave fully in a letter dated 9 Novr 1734 in which he stated that as soon as M<sup>r</sup> Purry had marked the tree where he designed the middle of his Town to be, he had issued a proclamation forbidding any person taking up lands within six miles of that place. The Township and contiguous six miles were not surveyed at that time the season not being propitious

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<sup>a</sup>London MSS. Office Hist. Comm., Vol. 16, p. 318.

<sup>b</sup>Ibid; p. 343.

<sup>c</sup>London MSS: Office Hist. Com., Vol. 16, p. 347.

for surveying; that Col Bull had been sent to survey it as soon as possible and then found that several tracts had been laid out for intending grantees within the six mile limit; that Col Bull had reported the matter to the Provincial Council and gave it as his opinion that it would be better for the Township to replace the area thus lacking below the Town by an addition above, as the Township would then have a larger frontage on the river and that the Council had ordered Col. Bull accordingly to give a double quantity above the Town, that M<sup>r</sup> Purry was at the time in Charles Town and made no objection. The mistake arose from the Township and six mile limit not being run out at the time when the spot was selected by Purry; that it was impossible to judge of distances in the woods.

Governor Johnson also gives an account of how the grant to himself (which he offers to surrender) came to be issued and adds that as soon as His Majestys orders came he would have a new survey made and thought that the people who had grants of whom there were not many would acquiesce."

On 12 Aug 1734 the Attorney and Solicitor General gave in their opinion that the intruding grants were invalid" and instructions were issued accordingly but no direct action seems to have been taken and it was not until May 27 1738 that positive instructions were issued to Col Sam<sup>l</sup> Horsey just appointed Governor of South Carolina (he died without even reaching the Province) to resurvey the six mile area and remove the intruding claimants."

Most of these intruding grants only invaded the reserved area for a portion of the grant, with the exception of the grant to Robert Thorpe for 12000 acres which was entirely within the six mile limit, and it appears in the other cases that as stated by Governor Johnson the trespass was due to mistake.

Whilst this controversy was going on Purry continued the completion of his settlement. He must have left Europe for South Carolina in the late summer or early

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"Ibid; Vol. 17, p. 174.

"Ibid; Vol. 16, pp. 404-408.

"Ibid: Vol. 18, p. 224; Vol. 19, p. 170.

autumn of 1734 for on 8 Novr 1734 there is a letter from Governor Johnson to the Council recommending that provision be made for subsisting Col Purrys people just arrived" and in his letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> Novr 1734 above referred to he states that "M' Purry is arrived with about 280 souls. "I ordered provisions to be ready against their arrival."

The Gazette for the week Nov 9 to Nov 16 1734 gives the following account of this arrival:

"Col *Purry* is lately arrived from England at *Purysburg* in the Ship *Simmon* Capt: *Cornish* with 260 "Switzers Protestants and their minister M' Chiefelle; "one hundred and odd more are expected there every "day, who were ready to embark at the beginning of "October last, among those are 40 Persons of the persecuted Protestants in Piemont and a Collect has been "made for them in England, Where we hear that "James Oglethorpe Esq<sup>r</sup> has subscribed 40£ sterling "the Duc de Montague and several other Persons of "distinction have likewise handsomely subscribed— " 'Tis hoped the Province will be kind enough to afford "them the necessary Provisions, Tools, Cattle &c in "order to help forward an infant Colony which is now "almost two Years old"—

In the next number of the Gazette (16 Nov to 23 Novr 1734) the account is given

"We hear that on Saturday last the Petition of Coll "Purry was read and exam<sup>d</sup> by the Hon: the Commons "House of Assembly wherein he demanded (1) that "the 200£ Sterl: due to him for having carried over "to *South Carolina* even a greater number of People "then he had engaged for, might be paid to him, 100 "£ Sterl now and the other 100 in the Month of "March next (2) That the necessary Provisions be "given to the 260 Persons he brought over with him "last, the same as it was given to them that came over "before (3) And lastly that the debts made at Geor-



"gia by the Passengers that landed there for Purrys-  
 "burgh, for victuals and other necessities, likewise for  
 "Periawgus to Carry them to the said Place might be  
 "paid. Both the Hon: Houses finding his demands  
 "very reasonable, readily granted them.

"To the petition of the Minister at Purysburg M<sup>r</sup>  
 "Chiffelle, it was answered that the Pension of a Min-  
 "ister could not yet be allowed to him till the Town of  
 "Purrysburg should be erected into a Parish; in the  
 "meantime one hundred Pounds should be paid to him  
 "for defraying the Charges of his Voyage, and further  
 "care be taken to satisfy him.'

The record does not disclose whether Purry himself con-  
 ducted any other band of settlers; nor does it show how  
 long he remained in South Carolina after his arrival in  
 November 1734.

The Gazette for the week 19<sup>th</sup> April to 26<sup>th</sup> April 1735  
 contains the following;

"By a Letter from *Purrysburg* of *April* 10 We are  
 "informed, that of the 200 Protestant Swiss who were  
 "to embark in *London* for that Place, 110 having been  
 "put a shore in *Georgia* by Capt *Thompson* were ar-  
 "rived there, that the King has given them out of his  
 "own Money 1200£ sterl. to pay their Passages on  
 "Condition that they should settle in Purrysburgh and  
 "no where else; That upon this Fund Notes were made  
 "amounting to the said Sum, payable in five Years  
 "with Interest, according to the Usage of *Carolina* to  
 "reckon from the Day of their Arrival, the Money  
 "accruing by the reimbursement of these Notes to be  
 "employed for the Use of that Town to fortifie it, and  
 "to render it more commodious to its Inhabitants."

And the Gazette for the next week following viz 26<sup>th</sup> Apl  
 to 3 May 1735 contains the item;

"On Monday arrived here the Scooner Dolphin  
 "*James Lusk* in 7 Weeks from *London* with about 30  
 "Swiss for Purrysburgh."

From the terms of Gov<sup>r</sup> Johnsons Proclamation men-

tioned later Col Purry would certainly appear to have been in Carolina in April 1735.

Purry seems to have early had trouble with his settlers. The Gazette for the week 12<sup>th</sup> April to 19 April 1735 contains a proclamation by Gov<sup>r</sup> Robert Johnson reciting that he had received information from Col. Peter Purry that several persons at Purrysburgh had sold the lots and lands in the Township of Purrysburg which they claimed, although they had obtained no grants to them, and notwithstanding they had received the benefits and bounty of the Province in provisions &c &c. and that others had attempted to sell their pretended lots in the Township although they had never been to Purrysburgh, all of which was contrary to the Kings intention in settling the Township, and a fraud and imposition on the public as no grants would be issued except to persons named in the warrants who were actual settlers in the Township.

After his death his son and heir Charles Purry addressed a petition dated 18 May 1738 to the King in which he stated that his father had imported 600 Swiss and performed his part of the contract; and in the additional instructions to Governor Johnson dated 13 Febry 1734 it is said that Col Purry had asked in his petition that as other foreign protestants might desire to settle at Purrysburgh all such should be credited to him in order to entitle him to the 48000 acres."

It is likely that settlers came over not directly in company with Purry but who as induced to come by his settlement he claimed to be entitled to the credit for.""" There was a petition addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Trade in July 1735 by Daniel Vernezobre in which he stated that about a year since he had given to a gentleman who was about to settle at Purrysburgh several of his people on condition that a proportion of the lands should be assigned over to him. That he had expended a considerable

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"Office Hist. Com". Vol. Commissions Instructions 1732-1742, p. 148. Note. The Gazette for the week 12th July to 19th July, 1735, states that 250 Switzers had arrived to settle a Township on the Edisto River.

sum, above £1000 Stg, in the affair in transporting people tools implements ironwork trees negroes &c &c and desired that the lands granted should be put in his name. This petition was refused apparently on the grounds that none but an *inhabitant* could take up lands within the six mile limit; and Vernezohre seems later to have become an inhabitant.

The settlement was apparently a commercial venture on Purrys part. In which venture he seems to have induced others to aid and take part by advancing money &c &c. He was to receive the 48000 acres to be granted him by the King and the bonus or payment allowed by the Province viz £600 sterling for every 100 effective men. Some idea of the expense to which the Province was put is given by an estimate of the charges incurred at the time of the arrival of the first batch in 1732. The paper is headed "Estimate of the charge arriving by the encouraging Coll Purry to transport and settle Purysburg" \*

	£	s. d.
Expenses to locate T' ship .....	150.	0. 0
allowed Col Purry .....	2800.	0. 0
Survey .....	500.	0. 0
Provision for 250 persons over 12.....	4312.	10. 0
"      "      50 Children under 12 .....	405.	0. 0
Tools for 250 persons .....	1000.	0. 0
Sixty Cows & Calves .....	480.	0. 0
"      Young Sows.....	180.	0. 0
Conveyance at £5. per head.....	1500.	0. 0
	<hr/> 11327. 10. 0	

£11327. 10. 0 in current money was worth at the time about one seventh of the amount in sterling.

The expenses of the second batch of 260 or 280 who arrived in 1734 could scarcely have been less to the Province. How Purry and his friends came out of the venture can only be a matter of speculation now.

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\*London MSS. Office Hist. Com<sup>a</sup>., Vol. 17, p. 78.

The following are the grants which on the record appear to have been made to Purry;

23 Febyr 1732 .....	100 acres
23 March 1733 .....	12000 "
12 Nov <sup>r</sup> 1734 .....	6650 "
16 Jany 1736 .....	600 "
6 Octr 1733 .....	One Town lot in Purrysburgh

To Charles Purry there was granted on 9 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1736 town lot N<sup>o</sup> 56 in Purrysburgh and to John Rodolph Purry there was granted on 18 March 1735 /6 300 acres and on 4 Novr 1736 a town lot in Purrysburgh.

The settlement was a large one for the time, say over 600 persons and composed in part at least of settlers of a very substantial character. Daniel Vernezobre as we have seen claims to have expended over £1000 stg a large sum for those days; Jean Baptiste Bourquin had been a surgeon in Marlborough's army; John Frederick Holzendorff was of good family, D<sup>r</sup> Daniel Brabant was a physician, and among the settlers was Hector Berenger de Beaufain, and also Henry de Saussure the ancestor of the family of that name. It has been spoken of as a French Huguenot settlement but this is an error. Many if not most of the settlers were French speaking Swiss but many were also German Swiss, and were Huguenots only in the sense of being protestants.

The settlement at the location at Purrysburg does not seem to have thriven. The site selected was an unfortunate one, not at a good point for navigation and in a very sickly and malarial locality. The circumstances that most tended to check its development was the settlement of Georgia and the near neighbourhood of the Town at Savannah. Many if not most of the settlers at Purrysburg appear to have drifted over into Georgia.

*Note.*

S. C. Gazette for 30th Jany. 1784, states:

"Died near Purrysburg D<sup>r</sup> John B. Bourquin, aged 93 years—  
"He served nine years as a Surgeon in the Duke of Marl-  
"borough's army and settled at Purrysburgh in this State in  
"1732."

Others went elsewhere; Berenger de Beaufain lived in Charleston and others moved to Beaufort.

Very little is known of the subsequent history of the Town. The two ministers the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Binion or Bignion or Bugnion and the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Henry Chiffelle are said both to have been in orders in the Church of England.<sup>201\*</sup> The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Binion is stated by Dalcho to have moved to the Parish of St. James Santee in 1734.

In 1746 the General Assembly passed an Act "for erecting the Township of Purrysburgh and parts adjacent into a separate and distinct Parish"<sup>202</sup>

This is the Act which creates the Parish of St Peter and it declares "That the church or chapel and the dwelling "house at Purrysburgh wherein the Rev M<sup>r</sup> Chiffelle hath "preached and dwelt for some years past shall be deemed "and taken and they are hereby declared to be the Parish "Church and parsonage house of the said Parish of St "Peter."

The Act further provided that the Minister or Rector should receive £100 currency yearly and that the Parish should have one representative in the Commons House of Assembly. The Church and parsonage had been built with public funds and were therefore by this Act only declared to be the Parish church and parsonage for the new Parish.<sup>203\*</sup>

In his petition in 1738 after the death of his father Charles Purry states that the not possessing the lands affected by the intruding grants surveyed to the Switzers, had occasioned their inability to support themselves after the provision for them was exhausted, whereby many had perished and more had been forced to disperse.

*Note.* Dalcho states that the Rev. M. Bugnion was ordained Priest by the Bp. of St. Davids 25 July 1732 and that the Rev. M<sup>r</sup> Chiffelle was a native of Switzerland ordained Priest by the Bp of London in 1734 and was sent out by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—Dalcho, p. 386.

<sup>201</sup>Statutes at Large, Vol. 3, p. 668.

*Note.* The Tax Act for 1736-7 appropriates £200 for building a place for divine worship at Purrysburg—*Gen'l Stats. S. C., Vol. 3, p. 484.*

Dalcho states that in 1735 Purrysburgh contained near 100 dwellings.

Hewatt in his History, published in 1779, gives the account which has been followed by later writers—viz:

“On the other the poor Swiss emigrants began their labours with uncommon zeal and courage, highly elevated with the idea of possessing landed estates, and big with the hopes of future success. However, in a short time they felt the many inconveniences attending a change of climate. Several of them sickened and died, and others found all the hardships of the first state of colonization falling heavily upon them. They became discontented with the provisions allowed them, and complained to Government of the persons employed to distribute them; and to double their distress, the period for receiving the bounty expired before they had made such progress in cultivation as to raise sufficient provisions for themselves and families.”

The settlement continued however for many years. Notwithstanding the depletion by withdrawals to Georgia, to the healthier part of Beaufort now Hampton County, and elsewhere, the Church at Purrysburgh continued as the Parish Church of St Peters Parish for many years. The Rev. M<sup>r</sup> Chiffelle served until his death in 1758. He was succeeded by the Rev. Abraham Imes who arrived in 1760 and continued until his death in 1766. Purrysburgh was in 1779 the headquarters for some time of General Lincoln and also of General Moultrie when they were facing Prevost on the opposite side of the river but after the disastrous rout of General Ash's command at Brier creek the Americans abandoned Purrysburgh, which place in April 1779 was occupied by the British Army under General Prevost as the first step in the advance against Charles Town.

After that there is but little mention of Purrysburgh, which apparently continued to dwindle until it practically disappeared as a town settlement, altho in his “Statistics of South Carolina” published in 1826, Mills enumerates it as still one of the villages or towns of Beaufort County, com-

ing next to Beaufort and being situate on a high and pleasant bluff twenty miles north of the City of Savannah.

The following list is taken from a parchment bound volume in the office of the Historical Commission marked "Commissions Instructions 1732-1742," on p. 4. It appears to be a list of those Swiss who came over with Purry in the Autumn of 1732, or of such of them as went from Charles Town to Purrysburgh with him and qualified i. e. took the oath of allegiance.

"A List of the Germains and Switz Protestants under the "Command of Coll<sup>d</sup> Purry qualified before his Excellency "Robert Johnson Esquire Governour of this Province on "the 22 and 23 dayes of December 1732.

"David Huguenin agé de .....	60.
"Susanne Jacot sa femme .....	47.
"Dan' Huguenin son fils .....	14.
"David son fils .....	8.
"Abraham son fils .....	10.
"Marguerite sa fille .....	12.
"Josué Robert .....	56.
"Josué Robert son fils .....	21.
"Marie Madeleine sa fille .....	29.
"Anne Valleton Veuve de Pierre Jeanneret.....	49.
"Henry son fils .....	19.
"Jacques Abram son fils .....	17.
"Jean Pierre son fils .....	14.
"Marie sa fille age de .....	21.
"Rose Marie sa fille .....	9.
"François Buche .....	46.
"Margarette sa femme .....	50.
"Jean Pierre son fils .....	4.
"Dan' Henry son fils .....	1.
"Abram son fils .....	2.
"Susanne sa fille .....	8.
"Henry Girardin .....	32.
"Marguerite sa femme .....	32.
"David son fils .....	7.
"Henry son fils .....	4.

"Anne sa fille .....	2.
"Francois Bachelois .....	46.
"Madeleine sa femme .....	36.
"Batiste son fils .....	6.
"Francois sa fille .....	3½.
"Marie sa fille .....	1½.
"La veuve Breton .....	53.
"Jean Pierre breton son fils agé de .....	17.
"Ulric bac age de .....	50.
"Jacob Calame age de .....	56.
"Abram Marte age de .....	60.
"David Giroud age de .....	18.
"Jacob Henry Meuron age de .....	19.
"Madame Varnod .....	
"Abram Varnod son fils .....	
"Francois son fils .....	
"Frantions sa fille .....	
"Mariane La fille .....	
"Andriane Richard .....	
"Monsieur Purry .....	
"Monsieur buttal .....	
"Monsieur Flar .....	

#### "Names of the Germaines

"Jaque Winkler 15 de Lage .....	
"Anna Catarina Winkler .....	43.
"Jaque Winkler .....	19.
"Nicholas Winkler .....	16.
"Son Jaque Winkler .....	9.
"Luis Winckler .....	6.
"Frederick Winckler .....	3.
"Eve Elizabeth .....	12.
"Theobald Küffer .....	49.
"Anna Margarita .....	40.
"Jaque Küffer .....	16.
"Theobald Küffer .....	13.
"Margaritt .....	14.
"Elissabeht Margaritt .....	11.



"Elizabeht Catarina .....	9.
"Maria Ottillia .....	4.
"Barbara .....	2.
"Luis Kohl .....	45.
"Anna Barbara .....	40.
"Son Nicolas .....	11.
"Son Jaquer .....	5.
"Nicolas .....	3.
"Margaritha .....	13.
"Anna Marill .....	8.
"Maria Margaritha .....	1.
"Nicolas Riger .....	46.
"Anna Barbara .....	36.
"Son Michael Riger .....	13.
"Janett Ottallia .....	18.
"Catarina Barbara .....	4.
"Henrich Cronenberger .....	40.
"Elizabeht .....	35.
"Nicolas Cronenberger .....	15.
"Gertrues .....	5.
"Anna Catharina .....	2.
"Sorg Mengersdorff .....	28.
"Anna Sibilla .....	26.
"Son Hendrick Mengersdorff .....	3.
"Elizabeht .....	2.
"Andrew Winckler .....	23.
"Anna Susan .....	23.
"Leonhards Franck .....	50.
"Anna Susana .....	48.
"Danl Franck .....	8.
"Christian Fuus .....	32.
"        La Sama .....	45."

In the following list of grants it is to be noted that there are non earlier than 4 December 1735. As the first settlers went to Purrysburgh in December 1732 it is somewhat strange that the earliest grants should be of a date three years later. Whether the lots were assigned but the actual grants were not issued until later; or what is more

likely that the earliest volume of such grants has been lost, cannot now be stated with certainty. The earliest volume marked "Township Grants" in the office of the Secretary of State is numbered as vol. 41- 1734-1735. This number 41 does not bear any relation in numbering to the other volumes of grants and is only a designation or number placed on the volume many years later. The dates of the first warrants or orders to survey the land to be granted to Purry are 23 Febry and 27 Febry 1732 (1733 new style) and as no grants can be found of those dates it is likely that at first warrants were made out to survey and allot the lands to the several settlers and the formal grants were issued later.

The following list is made up from the volumes in the Secretary of States office denominated "Township Grants volumes numbered 41 and 42"

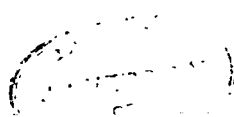
Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Peter Charmason .....	100	79	4 Decr 1735
Thomas Newall .....	400		" " "
Anthony Ageron .....	200	80	" " "
Anne Jenneret .....	250		17 Mch "
Henry Girardin .....	50		" " "
Pierre Louis Recordon.....	150		" " "
Andrew Winkler.....	100		" " "
Henry De Roche .....	50		" " "
Jacob Winkler .....	350		" " "
Major James Richard .....	300		" " "
Joseph Reymond .....	50		" " "
Alexander La Croix .....	50		" " "
Jeanne Urbaine Voyer .....	50		" " "
Benjamin Henriond .....	200		" " "
Heirs of Uhrich Bache .....	50		" " "
Jean Delpont .....	50		" " "
David Gantier .....	400		" " "
Abraham Marthe .....	50		" " "
Jean Henry Girardin .....	250		" " "
Anthoine Thermin .....	100		" " "
Jonas Spach .....	50		" " "

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date	
Rice Price .....	100		"	" "
Benjamin Calis .....	50		"	" "
Joseph Girardin .....	100		"	" "
Jean Baptist Bourquin .....	300		"	" "
Mons' Guill° Brulott .....	50		"	" "
Abraham Muron .....	100		17 Mch	1735
Ann Barbara Frank .....	100		"	" "
David Ecolier .....	50		"	" "
Henry Francois Bourquin .....	300		"	" "
David Geroud .....	50		"	" "
George Minguers Dorff .....	100		"	" "
Augustus Bartoun .....	50		"	" "
Gabriel Francois Revout .....	50		"	" "
Jean Rudolph Netman .....	50		"	" "
Henry Grovenemberg .....	200		"	" "
Jean Pierre De Gallin .....	50		"	" "
Joseph Edw <sup>d</sup> Flower } Esq <sup>r</sup>	300		"	" "
Jemmett Cobley }				
Wallier Cuillatt .....	50		9 Apl	1736
Jacob Collume Dec <sup>d</sup> .....	50		17 Mch	1735
Hector Berenger De Beaufin .....	800		10 Dec <sup>r</sup>	1736
" " " " .....	150		"	" "
" " " " .....	200		"	" "
Samuel Montague .....	710		"	" "
Capt John Holdzendorf .....	200	60	"	" "
M <sup>r</sup> John Chivillet .....	50	59	"	" "
Daniel Vernezobre .....	2000		29 June	1737
Abraham Elizard .....	800		"	" "
James De Las .....	300		"	" "
John Lewis Poyas .....	350		13 July	"
Daniel & Francis Mongin .....	650		12 Aug	"
John Fountain .....	150		6 Oct <sup>r</sup>	1737
John Peter Brace .....	100		"	" "
Hector Berenger De Beaufin .....	800		1 June	"
Col° Samuel Montague .....	1100		"	" 1738
Hugh Rose .....	150		10 April	"
John Kreeps .....	150		6 Sept <sup>r</sup>	"
George Talebach .....	250	272	16	" "

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date		
Gaspar Myer .....	200	312	"	"	"
John Grabs .....	50		"	"	"
Jacob Tanner .....	300	67	"	"	"
Francis Buche .....	100		"	"	"
Abell Pinnell .....	150		"	"	"
Peter Abraham Devision ....	50		"	"	"
Abraham Fallet .....	400		"	"	"
Isaac Coste .....	150		"	"	"
Matthew La Pierre .....	50		"	"	"
Francis Vernays .....	50		"	"	"
John Redolph Netman .... }	300		"	"	"
Adam Cullet .....					
Joseph Banaki .....	250		"	"	"
David Buches .....	350	299	"	"	"
Andre Albatestier De Mon					
Clar .....	150		1	June	"
Francis Buech .....	200		16	Dec'	"
John Linder .....	450	340	"	"	"
" " .....	150		"	"	"
Peter Laffite .....	150		3	Feby	1737
Peter Laffite .....	450		3	Feby	1737
Mary Masson .....	50	8	16	Sep'	1738
" " .....	50		"	"	"
Rodolff Purry .....	300		10	Apl	"
Charles Purry .....		56	"	"	"
John Chevelis .....	450		16	Sept'	"
Henry Shaffele and Sister....	100	58 & 115	"	"	"
Andre Verdier .....	500		"	"	"
Andelheith Grob .....	50		"	"	"
John Grenier .....	400		"	"	"
Elizabeth Grob .....	50		"	"	"
Stephen Vigneu .....	100		3	Feby	1737
Henry Enderlin .....	290		16	Sept'	1738
Lewis Quinch .....		174	"	"	"
Levis Michel .....	50		"	"	"
Abraham Bonninger .....	200	186	"	"	"
Joseph Banaquier .....		265	"	"	"
Nicholas Riguer .....	250		"	"	"

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date		
Christopher Brickell .....	200	193	"	"	"
Abraham Chardonet .....	300		"	"	"
Peter Masson .....	50		"	"	"
John Peter Perrottet .....	100		"	"	"
John Rodolff Lier .....	50		"	"	"
Anna Maria Viller .....	300		"	"	"
John Mog .....	150	397	"	"	"
George Schonman Grober.....	50		"	"	"
John Henry Mayerhoffer.....		244	16 Sep <sup>r</sup>	1738	
Lewis Devill .....	50	98	"	"	"
John Wunderlick .....	200	63	"	"	"
Jonas Pelow .....		241	"	"	"
John Dominick .....	50	266	"	"	"
John Baptiste Bourquin .....	100		"	"	"
Abraham Malkey (or Mat- tey) .....	200	140	"	"	"
Henry Gasman .....	200	182	"	"	"
Andrew Winkler .....	50		"	"	"
Jacob Reck .....	50		"	"	"
James Sterchis .....	250		"	"	"
Anne Mary Viller .....	100		"	"	"
John James Morr .....	200	184	"	"	"
Theobald Kueffer .....	50		"	"	"
Henry Bourquin .....	50		"	"	"
Anna Inglerine .....	250	153	"	"	"
Daniel Choupart .....	100	210	"	"	"
John Grenier .....	400		"	"	"
Andrew Winkler .....	50		"	"	"
Anthony Pallons .....	200	176	"	"	"
John Lagayes .....		231	"	"	"
Benedict Bourquin .....	200	208	"	"	"
Henry Desaussure .....	300		"	"	"
Isaac Bonyoe.....	150		"	"	"
David Sauce .....	50		"	"	"
Anna Eunets Viller .....	300		"	"	"
Charles Jacob Pichard.....	200		16 Sept <sup>r</sup>	1738	
Daniel Merret .....	50		"	"	"
John Philip Merret .....	150		"	"	"

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
David Huquin .....	100	" "	"
Loudwick Khell .....	100	" "	"
John Peter Perrotet .....		87	" " "
David Christians .....	250	" "	"
Matthew Moore .....	150	" "	"
John Labord .....		348	" " "
Mary Bourquin .....	100	" "	"
Elias Bernard .....	100	" "	"
" " .....	100	" "	"
David Nichols .....	50	" "	"
Capt Peter Laffite .....	450		4 Mch 1739
John Bear .....	50	249	16 Sept' 1738
John Weffs .....	50	" "	" " "
John Jacob Miller .....	100	" "	" " "
Jaques Valours .....	200		23 Feby "
John Stranblar .....	300	108	16 Sept' "
John Rodolph Pleir .....	50	246	" " "
Anthony Goliere .....	50	175	" " "
Major James Richards .....	400		12 Ap <sup>l</sup> 1739
Devall Kueffer .....	450		" " "
David Roberts .....	300		11 May "
David Fauconnet .....	250		" " "
John Legare .....	100		7 "
John Legare .....	50		11 May 1739
Jane Lebray Widow .....	300		2 June 1739
Twinet Lebray .....			
Fanshaw Lebray .....			
George Herchnecht .....	50	197	16 Sept' 1738
John Genbretz <i>alias</i> .....	200		" " "
Michael Gombze .....			
Abraham Jindra .....	50	203	" " "
Daniel Pillet .....	100		11 May 1739
John Jacob Roch .....	227		" " "
Robert Williams .....	1300		16 Sept' "
Ludovick Kaill .....	300		14 Dec' "
Gideon Mallett .....	550		" " "
Mary Henrie .....	50		" " "
John Labord .....	50		" " "



Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Anthony Jaton .....	50		" " "
D' John Brabant (in Grant also styled D' Daniel Brabant) .....	500		" " "
John Henry Mayorhotser.....	150		" " "
John Ring .....	250		" " "
Capt John Frederick Holz- endorf .....	250		" " "
Peter Sterchy .....	150		" " "
John Francis Henry .....	50		" " "
Peter De Pia .....	100		" " "
John Francis Vanay.....	50		" " "
Vincent Dalescale .....	50		" " "
Jeremiah Remond .....	200		14 Dec' 1739
John Lewis Schetfley .....	450	119	3 Feby 1737
Peter Detscher .....	100		16 Sep' 1736
Joseph Laye .....	100		14 Dec' 1739
Abraham Donnatt .....	50		" " "
David Zublier .....	600		" " "
Daniel Jacob Ortellier .....	100		16 Sep' 1738
John Henry Derick .....	50		" " "
John Henry D' Roch.....	50		" Aug. 1741
Jacob Metsger .....	350	75	8 " "
Peter Ditmastre .....	400		29 Jany 1742
Henry Dessauze .....	50		9 Apl 1743
Henry Duberdosser .....	100		" " "
David Ginger .....	300		" " "
Francis Lewis Recorder.....	100		" " "
Adam Cuillat .....	250		" " "
Ann Marie Egnia .....	150		" " "
John Henry Mayorholser.....	100		" " "
John Michall .....	46. <sup>m</sup>		" " "
John Labord .....	150		" " "
Peter Detmestre .....	200		" " "
George Mingersdorffe .....	50		" " "
Peter Lutie .....	50		" " "
John Martin Lasman .....	250		" " "
Hans Ulrick Isoug .....	50		" " "

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Daniel Shipard .....	50		" " "
Anthony Jatou .....	50		9 Apl 1743
Savastian Zouberbukber .....	100		" " "
John Michall .....	30		" " "
Henry Mererhotfer .....	100		" " "
John Michall .....	22		" " "
Peter Maillier .....	200		" " "
Isaac Overy .....	200		" " "
Peter Latfitte .....	224. <sup>24</sup>		" " "
George Teleback .....	250		" " "
Henry Bourquin .....	100		24 Aug "
Hugh Rose .....	400		" " "
David Pierre Humber.....	200		" " "
Hugett Piarsh .....	50		" " "
Henry Chefeille .....	450		11 Nov' "
Daniel Abraham David and Margaret Huguenium	200		" " "
John Rodolph Grand .....	350		8 Dec' 1744
John Delagaye .....	250		24 May 1745
John Francis Henry .....	100		11 Nov' 1743

In addition to the foregoing names the following appear as owners of lands bounding on the grants made but to whom no actual grants were found recorded viz

M' Sansober  
 Pierre Galache  
 David Saussy  
 Francois Faure  
 Widow Francoise Breton  
 Francis Bachelor  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> M' Bugnion  
 Leonard Frank  
 David Kuiffer  
 Abraham Le Roy  
 Jean Henry Pierre de Gallier  
 Josua Roberts  
 Ulrich Rachie



Louis Devall  
 Alles Voucher  
 M<sup>r</sup> Vanderheyd  
 Samuel Augspourger  
 John Louis Shifle  
 Andrew Gender  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Shifle  
 Godfrey Detrevis  
 John Neef  
 Capt DeJeau  
 David Huginier  
 Pierre Malliet  
 Lewis Kehl  
 Francis Yanam  
 Sam: Delane  
 Godfrey Detrivirs  
 Jacob Stuly  
 Anna Ingler  
 Ulrich Buch  
 Capt John Perry felder  
 William Staples  
 James Turner  
 Peter Janett Vannerheid  
 John Jenbuck  
 Jacob Jannet

In the office of the Historical Commission there are several maps relating to Purrysburgh.

Two are of the Town proper. One of these is a plan of the Town, showing the glebe land and the commons as reserved and set out immediately contiguous to the Town. The other contains more lots: the lots are differently shaped in places, and there is no reservation for the glebe and commons. An examination of the plats annexed to the grants of the Town lots develops that these grants were made with reference to this last mentioned map, thus evidencing that it was the later and final map. Of the other two maps one is a map of the Township of 20,000 acres, exhibiting the space reserved for the Town proper, and the remainder cut

up into 50 acre subdivisions. The fourth map is a general map, exhibiting the Township of 20,000 acres, and also the entire area within the six mile limit, with the intruding grants, and was made in 1735, by Hugh Bryan.

The Council, in February, 1732 /3, ordered the Surveyor General, M<sup>r</sup> St. John, to admeasure to each family of the Swiss settlers one town lot and 50 acres of land, and to lay out a glebe and commons. In Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1733, it is stated that Col. William Bull laid before the Council a plan of the township and the reserved land appertaining thereto. For his survey and plat he was paid £500 currency of the Province. In the statement of the expense to which the Province had been put in settling the township this £500 is also enumerated, but nothing is mentioned of any amount paid to M<sup>r</sup> St. John for any survey or map.

It would appear then that the older map of the Town and the map of the Township subdivided into 50 acre plots were the ones made by Col. Bull, as they both appear to be in the same handwriting. Against this supposition is that the minutes of the Council meeting state that Col. Bull's map showed the "reserved" land appertaining, which this map does not; if the word "reserved" was intended to apply to the land within the six mile limit, but without the Township proper, of 20,000 acres. The later map mentioned as the fourth, made in 1735, was evidently the later map made by order of Lieut. Governor Broughton, under the later instructions he received, and was made by Hugh Bryan.

The maps annexed to this article are copies of that map of the Town, which appears to be the latest in date, and which corresponds to the Grants, and also a reduced copy of the Bryan map, of 1735, located on the map of the Counties of Beaufort and Hampton, so as to show the position of the Township as originally designed and laid out.



# RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

*(Continued from the July number.)*

## DEATHS.

1774.

- |                    |    |   |
|--------------------|----|---|
| Jan <sup>r</sup>   | 4  | Catherine Beale, [aged] 72<br>Jn <sup>o</sup> Ainslie   |
|                    | 10 | Benj <sup>a</sup> Williamson<br>Elis: (W <sup>m</sup> ) Scott 22.   |
|                    | 11 | Martha Ferguson   |
|                    | 12 | John Murray, M. D.<br>Francis Nicolson<br>James Miles P W <sup>m</sup><br>Tho <sup>a</sup> Holman S <sup>t</sup> And <sup>r</sup><br>D <sup>r</sup> Thomas Baker<br>Mary Ann (Rich <sup>d</sup> ) Singellton 74<br>Ch: Jenkins Edisto |
|                    | 21 | Sam <sup>l</sup> Cardy: Carpt <sup>r</sup>  |
| Feb <sup>r</sup> : |    | Jane (John) Remington<br>Jerusha (D <sup>r</sup> Aaron) Gillet<br>Ann (Coll Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Bell<br>Elizab: (Peter) Delancy W.  |
| Mar.               |    | John Cattell St Andrews   |
|                    | 28 | Sarah (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Mathewes Sen <sup>r</sup> .<br>Algernon Wilson Planter   |
| April              | 6  | Rev <sup>d</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Davies St Marks   |
|                    | 22 | Alex <sup>r</sup> Peronneau   |
|                    | 23 | D <sup>r</sup> Arch <sup>d</sup> M <sup>e</sup> Neil  |
|                    | 26 | Sarah Johnson 84<br>Moses Lindo 62  |
|                    | 26 | Geo: Mullins of an old [illegible]  |
| May                | 17 | Jeremiah Theus Limner.  |
|                    | 19 | Elis: (Tho Sen <sup>r</sup> ) Smith   |
|                    | 23 | Rebecca (And <sup>r</sup> Sen <sup>r</sup> ) Rutledge   |
|                    | 27 | Miss Mary Ford 16   |
| June               | 5  | Knight Giball Merch <sup>t</sup><br>Sarah (Rev <sup>d</sup> Ja <sup>a</sup> ) Edmonds.  |

		Mary (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Bush	
		Jacob Axon Sen <sup>r</sup>	
	28	Rev <sup>d</sup> John Martin Wilton	
	30	Frances (D <sup>r</sup> Peter) Spence	
July	28	Rev <sup>d</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Dundass S <sup>r</sup> Johns Col:	
Aug	8 <sup>th</sup>	Alex <sup>r</sup> Michie Merch <sup>t</sup>	
	11	Jn <sup>o</sup> Parnham Merch <sup>t</sup>	
	17	Sarah (Capt Tho <sup>o</sup> ) Tucker	
	13	Oliver Dale School M	
	20	Rev <sup>d</sup> Philip Dobell	} Ashley } River
	25	Rev <sup>d</sup> Philip Dobell Jun <sup>r</sup> .	
Sept	8	Sarah (Tho <sup>o</sup> ) Elliott	
		Mary (D <sup>r</sup> Jno) Wells.	22
		Sarah (James) Graham	24
Oct <sup>r</sup>		James Guerin	
	15	Arthur Peronneau Merch <sup>t</sup>	
	29	Tho <sup>o</sup> Lamboll	81
	31	Miss Sally Croft	
Dec <sup>r</sup>	4	Rebecca (Ben) Webb	
	6	Catherine Poinsett <sup>r</sup> W	
		Ledwick Lewis	
		David Lynn Shipw <sup>t</sup>	72
Dec <sup>r</sup>	11	Mary (Bern <sup>d</sup> ) Elliott	
		Hannah (Ichabod) Atwell	
w:6:17:		Josiah Bryan	
	27	Hannah (Tho <sup>o</sup> ) Smith	
Nov <sup>r</sup>		Rev <sup>d</sup> Francis Pelot Euhaw	
		Lewis Reeve	
		Dan <sup>r</sup> Ravenal	
	19	Solomon Legare	71
		D <sup>r</sup> Samuel Greville	
		1775	
Jan <sup>r</sup>		David Dott Merch <sup>t</sup>	
		Sarah (W <sup>m</sup> ) Creighton	
Feb:		Charlotte (D <sup>r</sup> ) Elder	
		(Alex) Chovin	

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<sup>1</sup>Last Tuesday died here, a worthy good Woman—Mrs. Katherine Poinsett, Widow of Mr. Elisha Poinsett.—*South-Carolina Gazette*, Monday, December 12, 1774.

- Col<sup>o</sup> Nath: Barnwell
- 6 Elis (Chas) Shephard
- 8 Penelepo Brown (Sist to Lowndes)  
M<sup>rs</sup> & Miss (W<sup>m</sup>) Burrows  
Gavin Pou
- 16 James M<sup>r</sup> Alpine 80
- 18 Providence (Sam Sen<sup>r</sup>) Prioleau
- Mar 22 Elis (Isaac) M<sup>r</sup> Pherson 31
- Ap<sup>r</sup> 2 (James) Bentham  
1 W<sup>m</sup> Johnstone Planter  
W<sup>m</sup> Maine Jun<sup>r</sup>  
John Forbes
- 24 James Simmons
- May Lady of Sir Edmond Head
- June Marg<sup>t</sup> Sanders 68  
James Amos  
(Geo) Flagg
- Sa: 6: 20: W<sup>m</sup> Mazyck  
Richard Wade  
(John) Dutarque
- Aug<sup>t</sup> Timothy Philips  
Ezekial Branford 60
- 26 David Deas
- Sep<sup>t</sup> 6 Geo Inglis  
3 Jn<sup>o</sup> Remington Not: Pub:  
M<sup>rs</sup> Deboahm  
9 James Creighton.  
12 (Hopson) Pinckney
- 15 John Matthews
- Oct<sup>r</sup> 7 Rev<sup>d</sup> Oliver Reese Wilton  
25 Mary Atwell 72  
Edward Harleston  
1775
- Oct<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup> Simons  
19 Martin Campbell Merch  
20 Jn<sup>o</sup> Garnier 89  
Stephen Bull Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Charles Dewar
- Nov<sup>r</sup> Isaac Bourdeaux

- (Col<sup>o</sup>) Moultrie  
(W<sup>m</sup>) Butler
- James Cordes S<sup>t</sup> John 76
- Dec<sup>r</sup> 5 W<sup>m</sup> Air  
8 Catherine (Jn<sup>o</sup>) Gordon  
15 W<sup>m</sup> Chapman  
Thomas Elfe Cab<sup>t</sup> Maker  
Michael Thomson, Cooper  
Mary (Tho<sup>o</sup>) Middleton  
Elis: (Tho<sup>o</sup>) Ferguson  
W: 6: 26: Hugh Bryan fall from a Horse.
- 1776
- Jan<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Haly  
Elis: (Capt Sam<sup>t</sup>) Wise  
Robert Pringle Ass: Judge
- 20 John Peter
- Feb: Jn<sup>o</sup> Perkins  
Tho<sup>o</sup> Godfrey  
W<sup>m</sup> Young (Speaker) Georgia
- 21 Francis Beattie  
Roger Pinckney (Prov: Mars:)  
Miss Eleanor Davis, fall of a horse
- April W<sup>m</sup> Maine
- May Michael Smith Sherif B. D.
- 27 Col<sup>o</sup> Stephen Miller
- June 5 Sam<sup>t</sup> Singellton  
Sabiner (D<sup>r</sup>) Ramsay
- July 3. Rob<sup>t</sup> Williams 90  
(Peter) Bounetheau
- Aug<sup>t</sup> Sarah (D<sup>r</sup>) Fayssoux
- 21 Miss Elis: Simmons
- 26 Cha<sup>t</sup> Mathews Cosslet Ass<sup>t</sup> Judge
- Sep<sup>t</sup> Martha (Gab) Capers  
Arnout Schermerhorn  
James Rantowle
- 16 D<sup>r</sup> Edward Gunter
- 18 Cato Ash Bricklayer  
D<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Cleiland

Esther (John) Rose  
 Col<sup>s</sup> Jn<sup>s</sup> Savage S<sup>t</sup> Mathew's  
 26 Catherine (Col<sup>s</sup>) Motte  
 Oct<sup>r</sup> Sarah Woodbury  
 Daniel Crokat  
 L<sup>t</sup> Armstrong  
 25 (Hawkins) Martin  
 Elis: (James) Caveneau  
 Nov<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Fotheringham  
 Mary Smith (Gooscreek) 86  
 Helen Ratray W.  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> Hon: Tho<sup>s</sup> Lynch at Annopolis 50  
 Rowland Rugely  
 D<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Clarkson.

## 1777

Jan<sup>r</sup> 19 Elis: (Philip) Smith  
 Jn<sup>s</sup> Boone C. C. P.  
 Mary (Arnout) Schermerhorn  
 Feb: 2 W<sup>m</sup> Elliott 13.  
 George Parker Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 Sarah (Tho<sup>s</sup>) Rivers  
 Elis (Cha<sup>s</sup>) Harris  
 Mary (Job) Milner  
 Marc: Arch<sup>d</sup> Bullock President Geor:  
 James Bolton Mer: Ashepoo  
 Joseph Young  
 Apr<sup>r</sup> { Peter Simons Planter  
 { D<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Roberts } Drowned.  
 March D<sup>r</sup> Howel Bowen  
 April Rich<sup>d</sup> Lambton Aud: Gen<sup>t</sup>  
 Arch<sup>d</sup> Calder 32  
 7 L<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>s</sup> Sam<sup>t</sup> Elliott  
 George Wood Bookbinder  
 Mary (Benj) Smith  
 May 8 D<sup>r</sup> Lionel Chalmers 63  
 June Culcheth Gibbes  
 Martha Liston 83  
 D<sup>r</sup> James Air 26

		James Peronneau	
		Sarah (Benj) Mathewes	
April		M <sup>rs</sup> (Jos) Wigfall	
July		Benj: Wigfall	
		Charlotte (John) Waring	
Aug <sup>t</sup>	11	Rev <sup>d</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Tennent	
	22	Miss Mary Waring	
		D <sup>r</sup> William Keith	
		Susannah Vergereau	73
Sep:	6	(Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Ash	
	6	Sir John Colleton	
	12	D <sup>r</sup> James Carson	52
May		Jn <sup>o</sup> Brewton	
		George Eveleigh	
		Catherine (Dav <sup>d</sup> ) Burgher	
		George Somers	
		Jane (John) Prioleau	
Sept <sup>t</sup>	13	Edmond Cossens	
	23	Isaac Goddin	
Oct <sup>t</sup>		Col <sup>o</sup> Daniel Heyward	
		D <sup>r</sup> Robert Gibb	
		Press Smith	
	26	(W <sup>m</sup> ) Guerin	
		W <sup>m</sup> Carss	
		Jane Price	82
Nov <sup>t</sup>	8	Capt: Richard Shubrick	27
	14	David Graeme	
		Susan <sup>a</sup> (Josiah) Bonneau	
		(Capers) Boone	
		W <sup>m</sup> Stockon Merch <sup>t</sup>	
		Elis: Richardson	73
	22	Mary Rout	
	27	Col <sup>o</sup> Peter Leger	
Dec <sup>t</sup>		Jane (W <sup>m</sup> ) Scott	
		Sarah (Rich <sup>d</sup> ) Baker	
		Elis: Tucker	86
		Isaac Rivers	
		Thomas Evance.	



		1778	
Jan'		Helen (And <sup>m</sup> ) Robertson	
		Christopher Holson	
Feb:		Ann Delahoyde W	
		Isham Clayton Esq' Orang <sup>f</sup>	
		W <sup>m</sup> Chicken Santee	
		W <sup>m</sup> Laurence	
Feb:		W <sup>m</sup> Savage Merch <sup>t</sup>	
Mar	2	W <sup>m</sup> Elliott Beaufort	
		Capt: Tho <sup>s</sup> Ladson	
		Mary (Tho <sup>s</sup> ) Wright	
April		(Dan: Sen <sup>y</sup> ) Legare	
		Susannah (D <sup>r</sup> ) Haig	
		Paul Porcher S <sup>t</sup> Peter	
		Helen Trewin	
		Cap <sup>t</sup> Jacob Shubrick	21
		Susannah (Tho <sup>s</sup> ) Watts	
May	7	Mary Hayne W	44
		L <sup>t</sup> Col <sup>o</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Cattel	31
		Jn <sup>o</sup> Benfield Merch <sup>t</sup>	
		W <sup>m</sup> Boone Jn <sup>o</sup> Island	
June	8	Capt: Ja <sup>s</sup> Skirving	
	6	Sarah Brown	60
	23	Paul Townsend	53
		Dan <sup>t</sup> Heyward Jun <sup>r</sup>	
July		Paul Trapier	
		Jn <sup>o</sup> Gordon sometime ago at ——— [?]	
Sept	1	Agnes Scott W	68
	5	Mary (D <sup>r</sup> Francis) Marshall	
	6	Elis: Witter	
	11	Ann (Jonathan) Fowler	
	15	W <sup>m</sup> Withers Goosecreek	
	14	Sam <sup>t</sup> Bradley Esq <sup>r</sup> S <sup>t</sup> Marks	
	15	Col <sup>o</sup> W <sup>m</sup> : Flud Santee	
	16	Tho <sup>s</sup> Baldwin Carpenter	
	16	Nicolas Langford Bookseller	
	16	W <sup>m</sup> Fell Planter	
	20	Major Benj: Marion	
	25	Simon Hiron Esq:	

	26	Thomas Legare	63	
Aug'	28	W <sup>m</sup> Ladson Toboodoo		
Oct'	2	Capt Jn <sup>o</sup> Armstrong	} 5 Reg <sup>t</sup>	
		Capt Ja <sup>s</sup> Lacey		
	3	Nathan Broughton Esq <sup>r</sup>		
		Elis: Fidling	88	
Oct'		Alex <sup>r</sup> Adamson		
	17	Justinus Stoll	74	
	17	Cap: Benj Stone		
		Jn <sup>o</sup> Giles		
		Frederick Grimkee	74	
		George Parsons	18	
	25	L <sup>t</sup> Col <sup>o</sup> Bernard Elliott		
	31	Mary (Rev <sup>d</sup> Dan <sup>l</sup> ) Wheeler	60	
Nov'	1	Sarah Campbell	87	
	2	Solomon Legare		
	9	Mary (Nath) Far		
	11	D <sup>r</sup> Maurice Lee		
		Jn <sup>o</sup> Tuke		
	13	Robert Rose		
	14	Sarah Stoutenburgh		
	16	Jeremiah Trapier D <sup>r</sup>		
Dec':	4	Mary (James) Wilkie		
		Tho <sup>s</sup> Young Gardiner		
	17	Elis: Ash	73	
	18	Rev <sup>d</sup> Ja <sup>s</sup> Henderson	Edisto	
		Maj <sup>r</sup> Adam M <sup>c</sup> Donald	S <sup>t</sup> St:	
	31	W <sup>m</sup> Miller	Carpenter.	

1779

Jan'	21	Helen (Alex <sup>r</sup> ) Rantowle	59	
	20	Hon: Geo: Gab: Powell		
Feb:	3	Elis: (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Waring		
	20	John Fullerton		
		Elis: Martha (Edgar) Wells		
	25	Hannah Cox		
		James Reid	Pow <sup>r</sup> Rec <sup>r</sup>	78
		Elis (Tho <sup>s</sup> ) Broughton		
Mar	14	Tunes Tebout		

		Ann Chudley	74	
		Michael Muckenfus		
		Elis (James) Oliver		
	21	Hon: W <sup>m</sup> Tucker Saxe	Gotha	
April	19	Susannah (Jn <sup>n</sup> ) Rose		
	21	Miss Mary Pickering		
	22	D <sup>r</sup> Lewis Motet	86	
May	4	Capt: Benj Coachman		
	4	Jonathan Cochran		
June		Hon: John Drayton		
		John Gibbes		
		Sarah Randall		
		(Capt Jn <sup>n</sup> ) Joiner		
	17	M <sup>rs</sup> Sarrazin		
	20	Col <sup>o</sup> Owen Roberts		} Killed at Stono
		Maj <sup>r</sup> Geo: Ancrom [?]		
		Capt <sup>a</sup> Dogget & Goodwin		
July		James Glover		
		Capt: Joseph Hutchins	60	
		Sarah (Rev <sup>a</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> ) Smith		
		Robert Raper	70	
	10	Rebecca Wood	91	
	12	L <sup>t</sup> Sam <sup>l</sup> Guerry	2 <sup>d</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>	22
	15	Joseph Verree	43	
	16	Elis: Blamyre	51	
	16	Esther (Joseph) Bee		
	20	Charles Warham	79	
	25	D <sup>r</sup> Dubertas		
Aug <sup>t</sup>	2	Tho <sup>o</sup> Middleton Crowfield		
	6	Mary (Peter) Edwards		
	8	Nathaniel Savineau	63	
	11	Hon: Tho <sup>o</sup> Shubrick	76	
		Capt: John Bennsee		
	18	Rob <sup>t</sup> Cattell S <sup>t</sup> Andrews	41	
	23	Hext Prioleau	26	
Sep <sup>t</sup>	4	W <sup>m</sup> Henry Drayton	Hon <sup>bl</sup>	
Oct <sup>t</sup> :		James Parsons	Hon <sup>bl</sup>	
		James Ferguson		

Ann (Joseph) Glover  
 Augustine Stillman  
 John Laughton  
 David Gaillard Santee

1779  
 Oct' 9 Maj' Sam' Wise 3<sup>d</sup>  
           Maj' Cha' Motte 2<sup>d</sup>  
           Maj' Jones Aid. G M'Intosh  
           Capt: Cha' Shepherd C. T. F  
           Capt W<sup>m</sup> Donnon Artillery  
           Capt Beraud. Gen: W<sup>m</sup> Sons B.  
           Lieut: Wickman 2<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>  
           L' Alex' Hume 2<sup>d</sup>  
           L' John Bush 2<sup>d</sup>  
           L' Bailey 3<sup>d</sup>  
           L' Georgia

Died of their wounds  
           L' Lewis Desaussure 3<sup>d</sup>  
           L' Gaston 3<sup>d</sup>  
           Count Pulaski B. Gen<sup>l</sup>.  
           Capt Roux 2<sup>d</sup>  
           Capt Alex' Boyce 6<sup>th</sup>  
           L' Vlieland 2<sup>d</sup>  
           L' Grey 2<sup>d</sup>  
           L' Bruneau Orangeburg  
           L' Himmel C T Fusileirs  
           The Brave Serg' Jasper  
           Capt David Dubois Dragoons

Nov' 12 John Savage  
       17 L' Col' Dan' Roberts 3<sup>d</sup> Georgia  
           Mary (Cha') Middleton  
           John Dutarque  
       26 Felix Warley  
       28 Noah Stevenson  
           Magdalen Garnier 80  
 Dec' Col' Bedeux Pulawskie L.

## MARRIAGES.

1744 Jas Postell Ann Waring S  
1750 April 7 Sam' Brailsford Elis: Holmes S.

1751

George Godfrey Han<sup>d</sup> Andrews Sp. February 23<sup>d</sup>  
Francis Kinloch Ann Cleiland S — 8  
Adam Culliatt Carp. St. Bart: Mary Campbell S. S' Bart:  
July 16  
David Deas Kenneth Michie W February 13  
Culcheth Gibbes Plant: S' Bart: Jean Butler Widow No-  
vember 7  
Samson Neyle Martha Garden S February 14  
Coll': Henry Hyrne Plant: St Bart: Eliza: Clark Sanders  
W: December 25

1752

John Penny Planter S' Bart: Mary Finley Spin S' Bart:  
April 4<sup>th</sup>  
Robert Hill Mary Wilson Wid: May 10<sup>th</sup>  
David Ferguson Plan: S' Bart Mary Webb Spin: May 26  
Edward Candy S' Pauls Catherine Murphy S S' Bart  
April 27  
Charles Lastly Mary Rattray Spin June 25  
Robert Robarts Elizabeth Garving S. September 6<sup>th</sup>  
Samuel Sanders C. Town Margaret Brown S S' Bart  
October 26  
James Hamilton Plan. S' Bart: Mary Boggs Spin S'  
Bart. October 28  
James Sharp Esq' Jacksonbrough Mary Newton S. S'  
Bart. October 31  
William Gibbons Planter Sarah Martin S. November 1<sup>st</sup>  
John Morgan Planter S' Pauls Purchase Berry W. S' Bart  
November 7  
Gilbert Nash Jean M'Cord S. S' Pauls November 7  
Jacob Turner Planter Mary Nash S. S' Bart December 2<sup>d</sup>  
Daniel Legare Chas Town Eliza: Peacomb S S' Pauls De-  
cember 6

Francis Yonge Planter S' Pauls Sarah Clifford S S' Bart.  
December 6

Joseph Glover to Ann Doughty Sept' 22 1751

1753.

Robert Oswald Plant S' Bart Susannah Fabian W. S' Bar  
February 14

Jeremiah Miles Plan S' Bart Deborah Webb Spin Feb 26.

D' John Cockran S' Bart Margaret Anderson W S' Bar.

April 25

William Anderson Mary Beatty Spin April 22

William Mitchell Mary Osborne S June 28

Silas Kerslake Mary Palmer S' Helen June 28

Darol Gartman Sarah Dalton Spin S' Bart June 14

Andrew M'Carley Dorcas Dalton Spin S' Bart August 15

Benjamin Splatt Pl S' Pauls Sarah Eberson Spin S' Bart

September 27

William M'Cants S' Pauls Hannah Murphy S October 4<sup>th</sup>

Benjamin Andrew Susan: Franklyn Spin October 28

Joseph Massey S' Bart Hannah Mitchell Spin December 1.

Richard Fitzpatrick Catherine Dunlop S

William Oswald S' Bart Margaret Liddle Wid: S' Bart

Edward Fenwick C Town Mary Drayton S C Town Feb' 27

George Roupell C Town Elizabeth Prioleau C Town

May 12.

1754

Joseph Ladson Margaret Wells Spins March 2<sup>d</sup>

Jesse Goodwin Sarah Sleigh Spinster March 13

Hugh Sleigh S' Bart Eliz: Hazleton Spinster: April 28

Joseph Hext Sarah Harden Spin May 22

Jacob Johnston Sarah Burton Widow May 26

John Robarts Susan: Jeffrys Spin. May 30

Thomas Jones Planter S' Bart Mary Gough Widow S' Bart

Septemb': 12

Thomas Brown Catherine Boy Spin October 19

Thomas Stocks Ann Rivers Spinster November 14

Jonatham Donnom S' Bart Marg': Dunwoody June 6

1755

John Harrison Margaret Cox January 8

Jonathan Westbury S' Bart Sarah Melvin Spin S' Bart  
February 11

Archibald Stobo Mer: S' Pauls Elizabeth Skirving Sp. S'  
Bart March 27

David Maybank Christ Church Hannah Splatt Sp S' Pauls  
March 27

William Reading Margaret Kelly April 1"

Maurice Williams Mary Kerslake Widow May 8

William Eberson S' Bart Elizabeth Nash Spinst S' Pauls  
May 15

James Orr S' Bart Jennet Kinloch Spins S' Bart July 15

Thomas Ford Plant S' Bar Susannah Glaze Spin S' Bar  
August 28

Owen Bowen Survey S' Bar Mary Heap Spins September 14

Tho' Lynch Santee Hannah Motte S. C Town March 6

Alexander Fraser C Town Mary Grimke S C Town 20<sup>th</sup>

Peter Manigault C Town Elizabeth Wragg S C Town  
June 8<sup>th</sup>

Christopher Gadsden C Town Mary Hazell S. Dec' 29  
1756

Jn<sup>n</sup> Elias Hutchinson S' Bart Mary Cochrane W January 20

Henry Hyrne Pl: S' Bart Mary Ann Giradeau S S' Bart  
April 8

Joseph Hunt Plant: S' Bart Rebecca Holman S S' Bart  
April 8

William Bellinger P: S' Bart Isabella Wellchusen S S' Bart  
April 25

Henry Mashow Plan S' Bart Susanna Maybank S C Church  
June 20

Jn<sup>n</sup> Newbould Carp S' Bart Ann Burgess December 21  
1757

Tobias Ford Planter S' Bart Mary Turner Widow S' Bart  
January 18

Edward Fowler Mary Ferguson May 28

James Caveneau S' Bart Mary Booswood May 25

Samuel Singleton S' Bart Margaret Singleton S June 7

John Smith Jacksonburg Susannah Davison S July 31

John Joulee Martha Wells S September 8

John Brown Martha Fisburne S September 11

Jacob Soller Overseer Catherine Miller October 24

1758

Edward Wright Elizabeth Bosswood S January 18

Michael Seiler Sarah Soller January 23

Peter Bush S' Bart Ann Bolton Spinst May 23

Moses Denny Sarah Coats Spins July 9

Jacob Harman Barbara Beech September 3

Ephraim Payne — Mullins October 10

1759

Jacob Witsell Bricklayer S' Bart Mary Witter W S' Bart  
March 17

Tho' Fishburne Mary Armstrong S. June 12

Darius Dalton Planter S' Bart Mary Nichols S June 20

Edward Hext Planter S' Bart Mary Lidde S June 28

Moses Darquier Jacksonbourg Eliz: Rymer Wid S' Bart  
July 5

James Oswald Plan' S' Bart' Elizabeth July 3

John M'Collough S' Bart Ann Harry July 5

John Beatty S' Bart Elizabeth S' John W S' Bart July 12

James Glaze Planter S' Bart Hannah Nash S S' Bart  
August 23

Isaac Newton Planter S' Bart Sarah Martin S S' Bart  
October 25

Job Milner Mary Bond S April 22

James Simmons Ann Holmes S D'

1760

Sebastian Clang Barbara Wizard January 15

Dennis Mahoney Pl S' Bar Susanna Grange S. S' Bar  
March 11

Valentine Lynn Overseer S' Bar Mary Monroe S March 25

John Atkin Mary Sanders W April 22

Abram Woodman Marg': Witsel W June 15

Emanuel Geigleman S' Bar Marg' Swadler W. S' Bar  
June 29

Tho': Shoemaker D' S' Bart Eliz: Boyce Spin S' Bar  
July 8

David Hext Planter Rebecca Boggs S July 10

W<sup>m</sup> Beatty Ann Broadbelt July 10



James Reid D' S' Pauls Susan: Mashow W S' Bart  
July 17

Andrew Maybank C. Church Martha Splatt S S' Pauls  
Aug: 28

W<sup>m</sup> Webber Overseer Eliza: Barton Sept: 4

James Atkin S' Bart Ann Grey S' Bart October 30.

W<sup>m</sup> Brown S' Bart Mary Hunt S. S' Bart Dec' 13

John Strickling Mary Dungworth Dec' 21

Benj Smith C Town Mary Wragg S C Town Oct' 2

Peter Leger C Town Eliza Mary Haig Congaree Nov' 16

1761

Peter Luther S' Bar Ann Robinson S Feb' 8

Moses Hunscomb Mary Brown S June 2

Frederick Witsel S' Bar Marg' Didcot W June 4

Elija: Harty S' Bart Mary Ann Timmons June 25

John Rivers Mary Holman July 23

Geo: Matthouse al: Walthour Mary Seabrook July 25

Jacob Ulmer Ursula Counts July 25

Anthony Hyatt Pl: S' Bart Mary Roberts Sp. S' Bart  
Nov' 22

W<sup>m</sup> Pinckney Planter S' Bart Deborah Miles W. S' Bar  
Nov' 26

Tho' Spencer Planter S' Bart Mary Butler Dec' 17

Valentine Lynn Overseer S' Bart Elizabeth White Dec.

22

William Raven C T Henrietta Smith S. C T June 7

Andrew Robertson C T Helen Crawford S. C T June 16

James Laurens C T Mary Crawford. W C T. Aug' 19

Adam Daniel S' George Ann Blake S S' Geo. Nov' 5

John Izard S' George Isabella Hume S C T Dec' 7

Thomas Bee C T Susannah Holmes S C. T May 5.

Robert Herriott C T Mary Oldfield S Geo Town Nov' 5

1762

John Timmons Maria Wells January 19

Hugh Swinton Mer C Town Susan: Splatt S. S' Pauls  
Feb: 6

Francis Beatty Carp: S' Bart Ann Fishburne W S' Bart  
Feb: 20

W<sup>m</sup> Spoon Mary Houser S Feb: 10  
John Packrow Cabinet: C Town Jane Singleton W S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
Mar 4  
Sam<sup>t</sup> Chaddock Ann Lewis S. Mar 7.  
Thomas Holman S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mary Holman S<sup>t</sup> Bar March 11  
Arthur Perronneau C Town Mary Hutson S. C Town  
June 10.  
John Moultrie M. D. C T Eleanor Austin S. C T Jan<sup>r</sup> 5.  
John Beale C T Mary Ross S C T. March 18  
Daniel Blake C T Elizabeth Izard S. C T March 21  
Isaac Huger C T. Elizabeth Chalmers S. C T March 23.  
Joshua Ward C T Sarah M<sup>t</sup>Call S. C T. April 22  
Rev<sup>d</sup> Richard Clarke London Susannah Cokat W. London  
Feb. 17.

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

By A. S. SALLEY, JR.

*(Continued from the July number.)*

Will of Richard Butler, made September 12, 1696, gave grandson, Richard Hickman, a negro girl, Tamer; gave granddaughter, Mary Hickman, a young negro woman when she should reach the age of 6 years; gave son, John Butler, maintenance out of the produce of the stock and plantation, without sale of land or negroes, as he had had in testator's lifetime, so long as testator's widow, Cicely Butler, should survive; gave whole estate into the possession of his said wife until her death, appointing her sole executrix, and at her death to be held by his son and the heirs thereof forever, but in case of the death of said son the estate was to go to the children of his daughter, Mary Hickman; appointed Major Robert Daniell guardian to his wife and son. Witnesses: Timothy Bewell, John Butler, Thomas Fry, Thomas Fitzgerald, Leon Hickman. (Page 302.)

August 23, 1697, Thomas Booth, Findla Marten and John Wells appeared before James Risbee and proved the inventory and appraisement which they had made, in accordance with Governor Blake's warrant of June 16, 1697, of such estate of Robert Adams as has been shown to them by Samuel Williamson and Richard Tradd, administrators. (Page 303)

March 29, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £6. 8s. from William Norman, Jr., in payment for 320 acres of land. (Page 303.)

June 16, 1697, Thomas Cary receipted to John Stevens for £20. for 1000 acres on Ashley River. (Page 303.)

September 24, 1697, he receipted to William Oswell for £1. 16s. for 90 acres. (Page 303.)

December 15, 1693, Benjamin Hirst, of Charles Town, Berkeley County, planter, executed his bond to "Robert Adams of Charles Town aforesd. Practitioner of Phisick" conditioned for the payment of £150. sterling. Witnesses: Roger Axson, Richard Cartwright and Ralph Marshall. (Page 304.)

September 9, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, receipted to Nicholas Bochet for £3. currency for 150 acres in Berkeley County. (Page 304.)

June 8, 1697, he receipted to Peter Cooly for £6. for 300 acres on Cooper River. (Page 304.)

February 9, 1697, he receipted to James Lesad for £2. for 100 acres on Ashley River. (Page 304.)

July 20, 1697, Governor Blake directed William Dry to administer on the estate of Robert Rhimer, "Dead on board the brigateen Carolina," and on August 1, 1697, he directed Samuel Hartley, Alexander Parris, George Logan, George Smith and Charles Basden to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 305.)

September 28, 1697, George Logan, Alexander Parris and Charles Basden, by virtue of a warrant from Governor Blake, dated September 28, 1697, proved before Thomas Cary, an inventory and appraisement which they had made of the estate of Robert Rhimer; the inventory consisting of cash monies received from Capt. Richard Norramore, Hugh Hale and Thomas Palmer. (Page 306.)

July 24, 1697, Thomas Dalton drew on Wm. Godman & Comp., merchants in Barbadoes, in favor of Mrs. Sarah Rhett for £110. Mrs. Rhett endorsed it over to Alexander Parris, who endorsed it over to Jacob Francks. (Page 306.)

September 27, 1697, Dalton gave Mrs. Rhett another bill of exchange on the same firm for £100. and Mrs. Rhett likewise endorsed this over to Alexander Parris. Jonathan Fitch made an affidavit before Robert Gibbes that he had heard Mrs. Rhett acknowledge receipt of the bills. (Pages 306-7.)

April 1, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £1. 8. from John Ashby for 70 acres of land. The same day he acknowledged receipt of £8. 8. for 420 acres. April 19th, he acknowledged receipt of purchase money for 200 acres bought by Mrs. Ann King. May 15th, he acknowledged receipt of £41. 12s. from John Seabrook for 2080 acres. The same day he acknowledged receipt of £54. from Robert Seabrook for 2700 acres in Colleton County. July 16th, he acknowledged receipt of 40s. from Robert Seabrook for 100 acres. November 14th, he acknowledged receipt of £4. from John Freer for 200 acres on Wadmalaw. (Page 307.)

July 6, 1696, James Moore, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £20. from Capt. Edmund Bellinger for 1000 upon the east side of Wando River. (Page 307.)

April 28, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £3. from Thomas Akins for 150 acres. September 24th, he acknowledged receipt of £3. from Capt. Job Howes for 150 acres. July 28th, he acknowledged receipt of £26. from Major Thomas Broughton for 1320 acres on Cooper River and at Seewee. November 27th, he acknowledged receipt of £19. 4s. from William Dry for 960 acres. August 31st, he acknowledged receipt of £4. from George Smith, carpenter, for 200 acres in Berkeley County. (Page 308.)

August 13, 1697, George Paull acknowledged having borrowed £64. 19s. 4d. from James Risbee and promised to repay the same to his order in Jamaica or elsewhere when demanded. Witnesses: James Conyers, Charles Follett, George Smith and Joseph Allison. Proved before Wm. Smith by George Smith, December 10, 1697. (Page 308.)

August 10, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of purchase money from Thomas Drayton for 100 acres. (Page 309.)

November 4, 1697, Edith Beresford, Capt. Job Howes and Ralph Izard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Beresford's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Beresford, late of Carolina, deceased. (Page 309.)

September 23, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £11. from Thomas Elliott for 550 acres. (Page 310.)

Will of Joseph Barker, of the island of New Providence, merchant, about to take a voyage to New England, made October 5, 1691, gave wife, Hannah Barker, all of his estate in goods, chattels, negroes, lands, houses, leases, debts, plate, money, household stuffs, &c., and appointed her sole heiress and executrix; requested his friend, Capt. Richard Holloway, to act as assistant to the executrix, directing his executrix to pay him £5. Witnesses: Cadwallader Jones, Gilbert Ashly, Thomas Bulkley. (Page 310.)

December 22, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £2. 8s. from Hugh Fling for 120 acres on "Cooper Riuier". November 30th. he acknowledged receipt of £3. from James LaRoche for 150 acres. January 31, 1697-8, he acknowledged 20s. from Mr. Branford for 50 acres on Ashley River. (Page 310.)

January 12, 1697, George Smith, merchant and "Dorithy," his wife, of Charles Town, released and forever quit claim "unto James Risbee late of Jamaica but now of the Town & Province aforesd. Esqr. (one of the Executors of the late will & testament of John Archer Planter, late of the Parish of St Thomas in the Vale in the Island aforesd. Deceased)" \* \* \* "from the full & Just Sum of One thousand Thirty & two pounds One Shilling Currant money of Jamaica being in full of all Legacies, Gifts Bequests sum & sums, of money & Demands wtsour bequeathed & giuen unto my sd. Wife Dorithy by the last will & Testament of the sd. John Archer." Witnesses: George Stanton, Thomas Smith and John Buckly. Proved before Thomas Cary, January 13, 1697-8. (Page 311.)

November 10, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £4. from John Morton for 200 acres on "Litten waw Creeke in Colliton County." The same day he acknowledged £9. 4s. from Francis Gratia for 460 acres on Wando River. (Page 311.)

February 28, 1697-8, Mary Basden, Edward Rawlings

and William Bayly executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Basden's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Capt. Charles Basden. (Page 313. Page 312 contains a blank bond.)

June 3, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £8. 12s. from William Whippe for 430 acres of land on Edisto Island. (Page 314.)

February 18, 1697-8, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £2. from William Peters for 100 acres on South Edisto. (Page 314.)

Will of Benjamin Willdy, "of London Norwich ffactor", made December 11, 1694, gave sister, Martha Wood, wife of Edward Wood, £50, but in case of her death it was to go to his mother, Martha Doggatt; gave sister, Mary Manwarring, wife of Thomas Manwarring, £50., but in case of her death the bequest was to go to her daughters, Mary and Martha Manwarring; gave brother, Robert Cranstone, £10.; gave sister, Elizabeth Willdy, wife of Joseph Willdy, £10.; appointed mother, Martha Doggatt, executrix. Witnesses: Edward Wood, Sarah Brunton, Isaac Miller. Sworn by Jacobus Puckly, Notary Public. Recorded February 11, 1698. (Page 314.)

January 17, 1695-6, Governor Archdale cited all persons to show cause, if any, why letters of administration on the estate of James Dugue should not be issued to John Lebert, of Charles Town, merchant. The same day Mariane Dugue declared that she knew no reason why the desired letters should not be issued. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 315.)

October 18, 1695, William Chapman, William Bouinton and Nicholas Marden made an inventory and appraisement of the goods of Richard Capers shown to them by Mrs. Mary Capers, widow, and proved the same before William Hawett, October 21, 1695. (Page 316.)

March 10, 1695-6, Margaret Morgan, Philip Buckley and Charles King executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Mrs. Morgan's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Morgan. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 317.)

March 10, 1695-6, Governor Archdale directed Margaret Morgan, wife of John Morgan, deceased, to administer on his estate, at the same time directing Major Robert Daniell, John Rensford, John Pagett, David Snarby, John Bird and Pat. Steward to appraise and make an inventory of the same. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Deputy Secretary, March 10, 1695-6. (Page 318.)

October 30, 1699, Mary Esther Page, Abraham Lesueur and James Dubosc executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mary Esther Page's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Esther Page, deceased. Witness: Robert Davis. (Page 319.)

December 4, 1699, Lydia Young, John Buckley and George Logan executed their bond to Governor Blake for Lydia Young's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Joseph Ward. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 321. Page 320 is blank.)

December 4, 1699, Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisement of the estate of Joseph Ward to Edward Loughton, David Maybank, George Bedon, Sr., Francis Fidling and William Nowell, at the same time granting Lydia Young letters of administration on the said estate. (Page 322.)

December 4, 1699, Purchase Spry, Joseph Boone and Soloman Legaré executed their bond to Governor Blake for Purchase Spry's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Henry Spry. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 323.)

The same day Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisement of the said estate to John Buckley, Anthony Shory, Edward Loughton, John Jones and David Ferguson, and granted letters of administration to Purchase Spry. (Page 324.)

December 11, 1699, Martha Nombre, Elisha Prioleau and Elias Bissett executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Nombre's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Jermain Cotteneau. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 324-325.)

The same day Governor Blake issued a warrant of ap-



praisement for the said estate to Abraham LeSuer, Peter LeChevalier, Abraham DuPont, James DuBose and John Valvot, and granted letters of administration to Martha Nombre. (Page 325.)

December 15, 1699, William Russell, John Vander Horst and Benjamin Lamboll executed their bond to Governor Blake for Russell's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Collins. Witness: Henry Wigington, D. S. (Pages 325-326.)

The same day Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisal of the said estate to Findla Marten, Richard Tradd, John Jones, David Ferguson and George Bedon, and granted letters of administration to William Russell. (Page 326.)

December 18, 1699, Mary Ann Pepin, Peter LeChevallier and Elisha Prioleau executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Pepin's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Paul Pepin. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 226 and 329.)

October 25, 1699, Abram LeSuer and James Dubosc executed a bond to Governor Blake for LeSuer's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Sarah Poinsett. Witness: Robert Davis. The warrant of appraisal was directed to James DuBose, Daniel Durousseaux. (Page 327.)

October 30, 1699, Florant Phileipp Troulear, Peter LeChevallier and John Guerard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Troulear's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Peter LaSalle. Witness: Robert Davis. (Page 328.)

December 18, 1699, Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisal of the estate of Paul Pepin to Peter Manigault, Abr: DuPons, Abr: LeSuer, John Guerard and Nicholas Longemare, and granted letters of administration to Mary Ann Pepin. (Page 329.)

December 20, 1699, Anthony Poitevin, Lewis Pasque-reau and James DuBose executed a bond to Governor Blake for Poitevin's faithful performance of his trust as adminis-

trator of James DeBordeaux. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 330.)

The same day Governor Blake issued a warrant of appraisement of the estate of James DeBordeaux to James LeSerurier, Henry LeNoble, Peter de St. Julien and Nicholas de Longuemare, and granted letters of administration to Anthony Poitevin, reciting that DeBordeaux had made a will in writing, appointing Jean Francis Gignilliat and Peter LaSalle, executors, but that both had died before qualifying as executors. Witness: Henry Wigington, Dep. Sec. (Page 330.)

January 22, 1699-1700, Sarah Rhett, Ralph Izard and James Stanyarne executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Rhett's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Amory. (Page 331.)

January 15, 1699-1700, Elizabeth Bellinger, Capt. Edmund Bellinger and George Atwood executed their bond to Governor Blake for Elizabeth Bellinger's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Bellinger. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 332.)

February 22, 1699-1700, Elizabeth Dry and George Logan executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Dry's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of William Dry. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 333.)

February 23, 1699-1700, Mary Mullins, Robert Fenwicke and Solomon Legaré executed their bond to "honourable Joseph Blake Esq; proprietor and Governour" for Mrs. Mullins's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix for Philip Mullins. (Page 334.)

The same day Governor Blake granted letters of administration on the above estate to Mary Mullins, widow, and directed a warrant of appraisement to John Barksdale, Capt. Humphrey Primatt, Henry Gill, William White and Thomas Fry. (Page 335.)

March 14, 1699-1700, Elizabeth Ely, Edmund Bellinger and George Franklin executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Ely's faithful performance of her trust of ad-

ministratrix of John Ely. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 335.)

March 22, 1699-1700, John Fripp, Thomas Bower and William Fry executed their bond to Governor Blake for Fripp's faithful performance of his trust of administrator of the estate of Richard Frampton. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 336.)

June 16, 1697, Governor Blake appointed as administrators and executors of the estate of Robert Adams, Samuel Williamson and Richard Tradd. (Page 337.)

The same day the above named executors of the last will and testament of Robert Adams took an oath before James Moore to return a full, true and perfect inventory of the said estate. (Page 337. See also 294 *ante*.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Findla Marten, Wm. Chapman, Thomas Booth, John Wells and Thomas Holton to appraise and make an inventory of the above estate. (Page 337.)

June 17, 1697, Margaret Lanericks, Arthour Dicks and "ffindla Martin" executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Lanericks's faithful administration of the estate of Robert Lanericks. Witness: Wm. Dry. (Page 338.)

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

### THE GRAVE OF COL. WILLIAM WASHINGTON.

*(Contributed by Henry A. M. Smith.)*

Col. William Washington, the noted cavalry commander in the American army during the Revolutionary War with Great Britain, died 16th March, 1810, at Sandy Hill plantation, in St. Paul's Parish, South Carolina. Towards the end of the war, in 1782, he married Miss Jane Riley Elliott, who acquired the Sandy Hill plantation under the will of her father, Charles Elliott, of Sandy Hill, who died in 1781. Col. Washington, after his marriage, became a planter in St. Paul's Parish, and made his home at Sandy Hill, where it was that he entertained his kinsman, George Washington, then President of the United States, on his journey from Charleston to Savannah in May, 1791.

Col. Washington was buried at the old Elliott private cemetery, in St. Paul's Parish, situated but a comparatively short distance from the scene of his first conflict with the British cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Banastre Tarleton, in March, 1780, when a sharp cavalry encounter took place between the two commands, near the bridge over Rantowle's Creek.

The cemetery is not upon the Sandy Hill plantation. It is about seven miles distant from that plantation upon another plantation, which his wife acquired from her father, known as "Live Oak." The cemetery is about 10 miles from Charleston, on the road to Savannah.

Immediately after crossing the public bridge over Rantowle's Creek, going toward the south, and before reaching the turn of the road where it divides, the road to the left going to the bridge over Wallace's Creek, another road to the right going to Parker's Ferry, the cemetery can be seen to the right of the road in a field, and about a quarter of a mile from the road. It is enclosed with a low brick wall enclosing an area of about 30 or 40 feet square.

The widow of Col. Washington survived him for 20

years, and died 14th December, 1830, and was also interred in the private cemetery.

The following gravestones were still in existence in this cemetery in March, 1899:

Here lies the Body  
of Sarah Stanyarne  
wife of  
Archibald Stanyarne  
who died 27<sup>th</sup> of October  
1767 Aged 25 years

---

Sacred to the Memory  
of  
Mary Rowand  
Wife of Robert Rowand  
who departed this life April 3<sup>d</sup>  
1802 aged 67 years  
also of

Henrietta Sommers Rowand  
& Robert Rowand children of  
Charles Elliott & Henrietta Rowand  
the former born Oct<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1797  
& died Sept<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> 1799  
the latter born April 10<sup>th</sup> 1801  
& died July 24<sup>th</sup> 1801  
This frail memorial of Respect &  
Affection was erected by her son  
Charles Elliott Rowand

---

To  
our Parents  
William and Martha  
Washington  
Died in Charleston A. D. 1830

---

My Parents Dear Lie Here  
J. A.

---

In Memory  
of  
John Williamson  
Cp<sup>t</sup> of Ordnance United States Army  
who died the 23<sup>d</sup> day of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1849  
aged 43 years and 8 months  
This stone is erected by his Wife  
who with Four Children survive  
to mourn their loss.

---

Sacred  
to the memory of  
William Washington  
who departed this life  
August 20<sup>th</sup> 1849  
Aged 39 years  
and 5 months

---

Sacred  
to the memory of  
William  
infant Son of  
William & Theodosia Narcissa  
Washington  
who departed this life  
on the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1845.

---

Col. William Washington left two children, a son, William, who died in 1830, and a daughter, Jane, who married James Hasell Ancrum.

The family information is that the stone slab marked simply "My Parents Dear Lie Here," with the initials below, "J. A.", was placed by Mrs. Ancrum to mark the spot where her parents were interred.

**THE POWDER MAGAZINE.**—The following reference to the old powder magazine on lot 180 of the original plan of Charles Town is from the journal of His Majesty's Council for South Carolina, sitting as the upper house of the General Assembly of the Province, of Thursday, February 26, 1740-41:

Read the Petition of Ralph Izard, Nathaniel Broughton and Paul Mazýck, Esq<sup>r</sup>, setting forth that the Public had Built a Magazine on their Lott (180) by w<sup>ch</sup>: Means the said Lott and four others Adjoining thereto belonging to them were Intirely Renderd useless, and therefore, praying that they may be Reliev'd in the Premises and Refferd the same to the Commons House.

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**MARRIAGE OF COL. WILLIAM RHETT.**—The following note, which has been contributed by Mr. E. Lowndes Rhett, of New York, is of interest as fixing the exact date of the marriage of Col. William Rhett, an account of whose descendants will be found in volume four, 1903, of this magazine.

Netteswell Rectory  
Harlow, Essex

Mar 2. 1909.

I certify that in the old Register of this Parish, now in my charge, I find the following under the heading—"the Register follows for the year 1692."

"William Rhitt [the i *may* be an e] & Sarah Cooke, both of Buontwood [as well as I can make out the word] in the County of Essex, were marry'd the first day of September."

The entries are signed:

"Henry Sanders, Rector

"William Laybank, church warden."

Chas. J. Ward, B. D.,  
Rector of Netteswell.

"Buontwood" is plainly Brentwood, in Essex, England.

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